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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY. Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers (per week), 25 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

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2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether he takes the paper from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

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VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 3, 1873.—WITH SUPPLEMENT. NO. 200.

FIRST EDITION.

NEW YORK.

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THE ROSSER ATLANTIC BANK.

Receiver Strong, of the Atlantic National bank, reports $304,000 in securities missing. The liabilities are set down at $1,057,300. The assets, which are $204,000 short, may be further changed by new developments in an investigation.

INQUIRIES CONCERN SALOONS.

The Grand Jury to-day made a presentment on the subject of the suppression of concert saloons, in which they say excise licenses shield proprietors and only the owners of the premises are liable to criminal prosecution and punishment.

POLITICAL UNPLEASANTNESS.

It is rumored that a combination has been made in the Board of Aldermen to defeat all the nominations made by Mayor Havemeyer unsatisfactory to them.

THE COOPERS' STRIKE.

The Society of Coopers in Manhattan district numbers 1,700 members, and it is said have a large strike fund in the Treasury. The organization extends through the country, with local memberships, and officers of the society say that the present movement has the sanction of all the lodges in the United States. The strike, up to the present time, has not become general, but as many of the large dealers have heavy contracts to fill, it seems likely that a temporary stop will be made. It is said that hundreds of the most intelligent workmen are opposed to the present movement, but they claim that the strike was directed by the Grand Master of the Union at Cleveland, who has issued orders that the trade of non-society men in the Eastern States must be crushed out.

LATER.—The strike of the coopers is virtually ended. Several of the largest manufacturers conceded the demands of the strikers to-day and the men returned to work.

CENSUS OF BAGNIOS.

Superintendent Kelso has ordered the police to make a census of all disreputable houses and characters in the city.

RESPECT FOR MR. BROOKS.

The Arcadian Club, Common Council, Democratic Liberal Committee, and other associations, passed resolutions regretting the death of James Brooks, and expressing their sympathy with the bereaved family. The Tammany Central Committee meet to-morrow evening and the Associated Press to-morrow afternoon, to take appropriate action.

SUICIDE.

Rev. Dr. Joel Parker died in this city this morning, aged seventy-four.

SUICIDE OF A DEMOTED OFFICIAL.

Colonel W. A. Cameron, who during the war commanded the Fifth United States Artillery, committed suicide to-day because of removal from the Custom House. The deceased, who was a relative of General Burnside, was at times deranged in consequence of a wound received while in the army.

CRIMES.

Two Cases of Suicide in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 2.—George L. Nespet, formerly a resident of New Orleans, but for several years past living most of his time in St. Louis, committed suicide at the Golden Lion tavern, in the lower part of the city, this morning, by shooting himself through the heart. Sickness, despondency and domestic trouble are supposed to be the causes.

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President Grant will be given a public reception at his old residence in Galena, Ill., to-day. Yesterday he spent two or three hours visiting old acquaintances in that place, and in the evening was given a private reception at the residence of R. H. McClellan.

Joseph Krampke, carpenter, suicided with morphine yesterday evening, at Winona, Minn.

The American Public Health Association still continues its session in Cincinnati.

Theodore Thomas and Anna Louise Cary arrived in Cincinnati yesterday for participation in the May Musical festival.

The Laclede Gas Company of St. Louis yesterday paid to the St. Louis Gas Company $650,000 and took possession, according to previous arrangement, of the mains, pipes and all property of the old company in that part of the city lying north of Washington avenue, and the old company will continue to furnish gas to all those portions of the city lying south of Washington avenue.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Our Mail Service to Europe.

Dependence on English Steamers.

An American Line Appears.

RETURN OF PRESIDENT GRANT

Cabinet Meeting Next Week.

Important Matters to be Considered.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 2, 1873.

Mail Service to Europe.

The managers of the line of American steamers built on the Delaware, to ply between Philadelphia and Liverpool, have applied to the Postmaster General for the privilege of carrying the American mails. The request is considered eminently appropriate, but it appears that this matter is regulated by the Postal treaty between the two countries, which requires that the mails must be carried by the nearest and quickest route. This route gives Boston an advantage of about two days over Philadelphia. The difference between New York and Philadelphia is considerably less, though New York has a shorter run. It is well known that the bulk of the mails leave from New York, and this might be attributed to the greater frequency of the departure of steamers. If the shortest route rule is worth anything then, all the mails should go by way of Boston, but the steamers from that port are not considered first class and are slow. The Philadelphia line, it is reported, will be the best appointed and the steamers the finest in the Atlantic passenger trade. It remains to be seen whether there will be a material difference of time. By arranging the days of departure, so as to leave a day earlier or several days later than New York mail steamers, it is thought at least a portion of the United States mails might be carried under the American flag, and alternate with the New York steamers in arrival. It is understood that the Department, though recognizing the American nationality of the vessels, will decline to accede to the request. Considerable noise and lamentation has been heard over the fact that we must depend on English steamers to carry our mails. Pennsylvania, with her energy to act, and her ability to build vessels and to man them, has stepped forward to remove this disgrace. It is considered the duty of the government to co-operate with the enterprise by making it the United States mail line, a thing not now in existence. It is said that New York parties are using their influence against any concessions to the Pennsylvania line.

Personal.

A private telegram received here to-day announces the arrival of Senator Morton at the Hot Springs of Arkansas.

Return of the President.

A dispatch from General Babcock, received to-day, states that the President will arrive here about next Wednesday. The Secretary of War is expected about the same day. On the Friday afternoon Cabinet meeting, however, he found a telegram awaiting him at the White House, and on opening it found the following: "Grant—Come at once. Boutwell." Not understanding the full meaning of the telegram, and being unable to get any explanation from the messenger, he immediately left for the depot, and arrived here at 10 o'clock on the following morning. He was not aware that the Cabinet meeting had been postponed for a few days.

REASONS FOR RECALL.

It is ascertained that the recalling of Minister DeLong from Japan was owing to his having repeatedly made presents to the Mikado. On first doing so, and the fact coming to the knowledge of this government, he was reminded that under the general instructions to our Ministers such proceedings were forbidden, as all presents to a sovereign must be made through the diplomatic representative; but Minister DeLong, instead of desisting, repeated the offence again and again, despite his instructions. Besides these objections to Mr. DeLong, it was thought that some other person should be sent who would be perfectly qualified to represent the United States in Japan. The President will, on his return, appoint a successor.

Geological Survey of the Territories—The Season of 1873—Organization of the Expedition—An Interesting Sketch of What Has Been Done—The Field of Operations in View.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1, 1873.

The headquarters of the United States Geological Survey of the Territories, located in this city, have been in a stir of preparation during the past week. The advance party left here ten days ago to establish a camp of rendezvous on Clear creek, near Denver, Colorado, and to get the transportation together. The expedition for the season of 1873 is organized as follows:

Dr. F. V. Hayden, United States Geologist, in charge.

J. T. Gardner—Chief of Topographical Staff.

Assistants—G. R. Becker, Henry Gannett and Messrs. Allen, Chittenden and Steckle.

Assistant Geologists—A. R. Marvin, Dr. A. C. Peale and Dr. F. M. Endlich.

Botanist—J. M. Coulter.

Ornithologist—Mr. Batty.

Meteorologist—Mr. Wilson.

Photographer—W. H. Jackson.

Commissary and Quartermaster—Captain James Stevenson; assistant—S. T. Cook.

General Assistants—Mr. Orth, son of Representative Orth, of Indiana; Mr. Holman, Mr. Cole, son of ex-Senator Cole, and Messrs. Neal and Noonan.

The expedition will be accompanied by Mr. Moran, the well known artist, and Mr. Coburn, correspondent.

Sixteen pack masters and their attendants will have direct charge of the pack animals, numbering over one hundred. Over 200 animals will be used. There will be no wheeled vehicles in the expedition.

The entire country know of the wonders of the Yellowstone, its dizzy heights, its yawning chasms, its boiling springs and spouting geysers. It was through these geological expeditions that this was due accession to our knowledge of the geography of our own land was obtained. These explorations were commenced in 1869 by Messrs. Hayden and Hayden, and their past achievements and future aims may be best told in a brief recapitulation of the Doctor's experience.

It may be premised that Dr. Hayden was born in Massachusetts, graduated at Oberlin, Ohio, in 1850, studied medicine with Prof. J. S. Newberry, the celebrated eminent geologist and explorer, graduated at the Albany, New York, Medical College, in 1853. In the spring of the same year the Doctor began his explorations by a visit to the Mauvaises Terres, or Bad Lands of Dakota, for Prof. Jas. Hall, of Albany, New York, for the purpose of collecting specimens of the remarkable fossil animals of that ancient cemetery, or great lake-basin. He returned late in the autumn of his investigations, and published his results in geological information.

In the spring of 1854 he started again, and ascended the Missouri, alone and on his own account, on the fur company's steamer from St. Louis, which at that time, made a trip but once a year. He was absent two years without a cent of money from any quarter—having earned his living over the journey hand to any labor that presented itself, and gained the good will of the fur company. He accompanied the trading expeditions among the Indians, and thus secured a great amount of valuable information and a large collection of fossils. The attention of Profs. Henry and Baird, of the Smithsonian Institution was directed to his labors, and they secured a position for him as geologist to the expedition of Capt. G. K. Warren. United States Topographical Engineers, which explored the Missouri and upper Yellowstone rivers, under the auspices of General Harney in 1856, then in command of the troops in the Sioux war. He remained with Lieut. Warren until the spring of 1859, when he accompanied Capt. W. F. Raynolds, in an expedition to the headwaters of the Yellowstone and Missouri rivers as geologist. In the meantime he prepared a number of official reports and published many articles in the various scientific journals of the day. He also collected material for a volume on the languages of the Indians of the upper Missouri, embracing seventeen different dialects, forming a quarto volume of two hundred and thirty pages, with a map and two plates. This was reported as the longest contribution of entirely new matter to our aboriginal literature that had been made by any one up to that time.

Up to the autumn of 1859 he had explored the country bordering on the Missouri river, from Omaha to the mouth of the Rocky Mountains.

In 1860 he joined the army as surgeon of volunteers; served four years in various capacities, and was breveted Lieutenant Colonel at the close of the war for meritorious services.

In 1865 he made another expedition to the great bone deposits of the Bad Lands of Dakota, for the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, with an order from General Grant on the military posts for such facilities as could be granted without detriment to the service. He obtained at Fort Randall, Dakota, a six-mule team, with five soldiers; was absent sixty-two days, in a hostile Indian country, and returned safely with about a ton of the valuable vertebrate fossils, a portion of which was deposited in the museums at Philadelphia, Boston and New Haven.

About the closing of the session of Congress in the spring of 1867, an appropriation of $5,000 was made for the geological survey of Nebraska. This was the commencement of that which is now denominated the United States Geological Survey of the Territories. A preliminary report and a final report were

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, May 3, 1873.--With Supplement.

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1873.

THERE is a general agitation in labor circles for higher wages. The iron workers throughout the country are said to be organizing for a general increase. Should they strike, it will be the greatest lock-out that has ever occurred in this country. Their total number is estimated at about two hundred thousand.

THIS is a clear case of retributive justice. The New Orleans *Picayune*, which has labored with all its evil might and main to foment discord in Louisiana and to hinder the legitimate government from the exercise of its proper functions, is to be sold, lock, stock and barrel, on Monday next, for non-payment of State taxes. And so its chickens have returned home to roost.

THE Chief Inspector of Grain at Chicago has issued a circular, giving notice that in order to prevent gross injustice to holders of warehouse receipts for low grades of grain, the Assistant Inspectors have been instructed to hereafter pass all grain that may arrive in an unmerchantable condition, or that has been subjected to any chemical process, or that has been mixed with screenings or other *refuse* matter, as "unmerchantable." This amendment is of general interest and importance.

GOVERNOR DIX having *signed the* new New York City charter, there *is a lively* excitement among the "ins" and "outs," regarding office. The bill *goes into* operation at once, and the *scramble for the* few small loaves and fishes, bad *enough* now, promises to become much *worse*. The Mayor and Controller alike are run down by every variety of patriotic persons, all anxious to *serve* the city's best interests. Many of these were among the bitterest opponents of the charter while it was pending before the Legislature.

AND now it turns out that the Mormons do not intend abandoning Utah at all. The Salt Lake *Herald*, the official organ of the "Saints," states that the Arizona settlement is being formed just as all the other Mormon settlements have been formed in Idaho, Nevada and Arizona. BRIGHAM YOUNG may probably go there for the winter for his health, and this will be about the extent of the great Mormon "exodus." As to the Mormons themselves, the *Herald* says they expect to remain in Utah and there work out their destinies—whatever they may be.

IT IS astonishing how much some newspaper men know. A Harrisburg special to the Philadelphia *Bulletin* says:

> "The canvass for State Treasurer on the Republican side has been a decidedly short one. Russell Errett has [word illegible] himself and his friends in the interest of him as chairman of the State Central Committee."

As MR. ERRETT never was in the way to be disposed of, this correspondent may be set down as one of the fellows who manufacture news items to order. But the Altoona *Tribune* is more knowing, still, than the Harrisburg inventor. It says:

> "We may say, further, that Russell Errett has relinquished no hope he ever entertained of becoming State Treasurer."

It may save these inventive chaps all further trouble on this score to be informed that MR. ERRETT never entertained either hope or wish to become State Treasurer, and that he never has been, is not now, and will not be a candidate for nomination to that office.

THE St. Louis *Times* wholly misapprehends. The COMMERCIAL is not at all "alarmed at the idea" of the forthcoming Congressional Convention at St. Louis. "On the contrary quite the reverse," and we sincerely hope everybody present may have a real good time. Moreover, the arrangements which have been made for carrying out the objects of the convention as stated in the call, compel our warmest admiration. Its main object are "the recognition of the necessities of the Southand West." Mark how nicely the programme provide for bringing these things to pass! The conference is to continue for three days, of which one is set down for welcoming and speechmaking, and the other two are devoted to excursions, banquets, and other varieties of junketing. What better recognition of the intrinsic "necessities" of that gaseous and bibulous region could be given, or what completer provision for ministering thereto be made? It is one of the very finest illustrations of the eternal fitness of things that ever came under our observation. "Alarmed?" No indeed!

THE wail of the housekeeper is still heard in the land, by reason of the vexatious servant problem that will not be solved. Efforts have not been wanting on the part of benevolent, thoughtful women to create an interest in what will be one of the lost arts, unless married women look well to their steps—that of managing a household after the ways of our grandmothers, but it is complained that they meet with no encouragement from those they were intended to benefit, while the call for training schools for domestics elicits no response from them. It is very likely; but is also quite certain that the evil will not be remedied so long as our people continue to look abroad for their domestic help. And why should our young women whose circumstances in life compel them to labor, almost invariably look with disdain on "house service?" In the good old days mistress and maid often worked side by side, with respect due by the latter to the former being in no way lessened by this association. Now, all this is changed, and certainly not for the better. Between the drawing room and the kitchen there is an irrepressible conflict. What is wanted is a middle ground, where homely, linsey woolsey intelligence and economy, whether from above stairs or below, may meet for mutual service.

ALL concreted into grossness as fat FALSTAFF was, yet somewhere within him the voices of his childhood—nigh smothered and suffocated to death, no doubt—must sometimes have made themselves heard in the dying hour, as-a-dying "he babbled o' green fields." Who can tell what things—high aches and agonies and compunctions—may not have come to him then, in that half delirious vision of his boyhood and of the quiet meadows and skies brooding above and beneath him in the young days before his heart began to rot into moral decay? And what instantaneousness in this man—thief, braggart, coward, teller of ugly untruths—lifted out of our contempt and brought within the pale of human sympathy, or at least of human pity, which is pretty nearly the same thing? Thus does Humanity vindicate itself. But here is another and more modern illustration, far less painful in its suggestions, and quite as tender and touching. A new York toy dealer states that when panics are distracting Wall street his trade is most active. Few expensive playthings are sold, but business men, as they pass up Broadway to their homes, dejected and in the shadow of ruin, stop at a store and buy cheap toys of some kind that will bring cheering smiles to their children's faces. Ah! mercenary and mammonized as they may be, these bulls and bears have tender spots inside their tough hides, after all. Does it look like a little matter? It has a wonderful significance, to such as can see.

IN NOTICING the names of those gentlemen who will be candidates before the Republican County Convention for Additional Law Judge of the District Court, we unintentionally omitted the name of WILLIAM G. HAWKINS, JR., a prominent member of the bar, who will have many warm personal friends in the Convention. In the matter of nominations for the Legislature, MR. MCCORMICK, in the First city district, and MR. NEWMEYER, in the Second, are, so far, without opposition, and will apparently be renominated unanimously. MR. MCCORMICK made so good a record last winter that he is spoken of, in various parts of the State, as a candidate for Speaker of the House, should he be re-elected. MR. NEWMEYER, for the district between the rivers, is so far without an opponent, and as he made a most excellent and useful member, his renomination would be a well-deserved compliment. MR. YOUNG, who was also a useful and industrious member, has as yet no opposition in the districts outside the city on the South Side. In that part of the city south of the rivers, MR. BALLANTINE is a candidate for renomination, and is opposed by MR. SHAEFFER, MR. KLEIN and MR. LEWIS AFFIN. In Allegheny City the candidates we have heard named are MR. RAMSEY (for renomination), MR. CONNELLY, MR. GERWIG; and in the township, North of the rivers the candidates are MR. SAMPLE (for renomination), MR. B. C. CHRISTY, MR. W. COATES and MR. R. S. P. MCCALL. For Senator, the contest is between MR. ANDERSON, the present Senator, and MR. JEREMY.

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PARTISAN JUDICIARY.

The Constitutional Convention, having disposed of the railroad question, is now deep in the discussion of the Judiciary question. The great problem which has troubled the assembled wisdom of the State is whether the Judges shall be elected by the people or appointed by the Governor, and for once in its life, the Convention voted right. It refused to go backwards, and restore the old plan of appointments by the Governor. The evidence is clear that the members of the Convention have not acted thus from any superabundant confidence in the people, but from the dread of taking a retroactive step. The debates are full of doubts and fears as to the Elective system; but, bad as the members think it, they have not dared to face the people by a repeal of it.

In one of these speeches, full of deprecation of the present system, but fuller of doubts about the proposed substitute for it, the speaker uttered doleful lamentations about the evils of having a "partisan judiciary." He considered that the power of choosing judges must, of necessity, be left in the hands of the people; *but he* wanted badly to get rid of partisan judges, and sighed for the discovery of *some system* by which Judges could be made non-partisan.

This is all very pretty talk. We love to hear it and read it. Like MCCLURE'S speech, we always did admire it. There is the semblance of statesmanship about it, and it has a lofty sound with it. The man who is able to rise above partisanship *must* be a man of elevated ideas and aspirations, and there appears to be something grand and dazzling about the conception of a Judiciary chosen from a plane entirely above and beyond the poor grovelling mortals who are content to be partisans. But, after admiring the rhetoric of these grand flights, we are forced to come down again to the level of ordinary humanity, and looked at in the sober light of every day life, this glittering oratory reads very much like bombast.

For, after all, our Judges are men, like all the rest of us, with the feelings, and passions and likings of men. They have their own political ideas and convictions, and to that extent they are and must be partisans. They would not be human if this were not so, and we might add, if men *could* be so thoroughly emasculated as to have no partisan bias or feelings, they would be totally unfit for Judges. So long as our Judges, therefore, continue to be human, they must and will be partisan, to the extent we have indicated, and to sigh for Judges without politics is to sigh for what cannot be had.

And then, unless Judges usurp their places, they must be appointed by some power competent to confer judicial authority. They must be chosen by the people, or by the Legislature, or by the Governor; and just so long as the election or appointing power remains inscrutable, and so long as no tribunal exist in carrying on anther government, just so long will Judges be chosen by the people, or by the Legislature, or by the Governor, on partisan grounds. That is to say, of two men who are presented for judicial honors, entertaining diverse political views, that one will unmistakably be preferred whose political views are in harmony with the appointing power.

And is there any injury in this? Should a Republican Governor appoint a Democratic Judge? Or why should the voters of a Democratic county elect a Republican Judge? We can conceive of no reason why; and even if the thing were possible, or advisable, or likely to happen, the result would not, in either case, be a Judge free from partisan views. The man chosen would still cherish and maintain his own political ideas, and hence the difficulty is not got rid of by merely changing the party from which the Judge is chosen. The people act through parties, and naturally choose Judges from among the men who agree with them politically. The Legislature is chosen by the people, and it would just as naturally slide into the partisan groove, if it had the power of choosing Judges. And the Governor is likewise created by the people, and can no more be expected to set his party at defiance in making judicial, than in making other appointments. Governors never have done it, and it is preposterous to suppose they would if they did. If could do it, as we have shown, the Judges so appointed by them would still be as much partisans as ever.

The whole error of this moon-sick kind of oratory lies in assuming that all men chosen to judicial office on partisan ground must necessarily be partisans in discharging their judicial duties. It does not follow. The Judges so chosen are partisans; that is, they have political views and party preferences, like other men; but they are not, therefore, partisan judges. Every man on the bench in Pennsylvania has been chosen either as a Republican or a Democrat; yet, our Judiciary is not a "partisan judiciary" in the sense in which we suppose this term to be used. Our Judges do not use or prostitute their offices for political purposes; they do not wrest or warp justice between man and man, on political grounds; and they do not step out of their judicial path to take part in political movements. Our Judges are all partisans; but they are not partisan judges; and we think Pennsylvania can present a Judiciary as pure and as free from partisan bias in the discharge of its purely judicial duties, as that of any Judiciary chosen under any other system whatever.

While men are men, therefore, Judges will be chosen who are politically in accord with those who choose them; but they will not be chosen for partisan purposes: and the terrified statesmen of the Constitutional Convention need not vex their souls with the idle fear that a Judiciary elected on partisan tickets will be from that cause, a partisan judiciary. The men who aspire to wear the ermine have still a very high sense of the need of maintaining its purity and of keeping their hands as well as their vestments clean. The elective system may have produced a BARNARD, here and there; but the appointive system has also produced PERRYS and other odorous Judges of kin to him.

We need hardly add that the man who championed the proposition to take the election of Judges from the people and give it to the Governor, was Judge WOODWARD. He is a Democrat, and therefore has no confidence in the people. He is for a strong government, and for giving the people as little power as possible. He was a Judge once, himself, and was chosen by the people. He can hardly mean to set himself up as an illustration of the danger of such popular elections; and we would like to see an appointing power created strong enough to overawe Judge WOODWARD, or so far, without opposition, and will apparently be renominated unanimously. MR. MCCORMICK made so good a record last winter that he is spoken of, in various parts of the State, as a candidate for Speaker of the House, should he be re-elected. MR. NEWMEYER, for the district between the rivers, is so far without an opponent, and as he made a most excellent and useful member, his renomination would be a well-deserved compliment. MR. YOUNG, who was also a useful and industrious member, has as yet no opposition in the districts outside the city on the South Side. In that part of the city south of the rivers, MR. BALLANTINE is a candidate for renomination, and is opposed by MR. SHAEFFER, MR. KLEIN and MR. LEWIS AFFIN. In Allegheny City the candidates we have heard named are MR. RAMSEY (for renomination), MR. CONNELLY, MR. GERWIG; and in the township, North of the rivers the candidates are MR. SAMPLE (for renomination), MR. B. C. CHRISTY, MR. W. COATES and MR. R. S. P. MCCALL. For Senator, the contest is between MR. ANDERSON, the present Senator, and MR. JEREMY.

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And is there any injury in this? Should a Republican Governor appoint a Democratic Judge? Or why should the voters of a Democratic county elect a Republican Judge? We can conceive of no reason why; and even if the thing were possible, or advisable, or likely to happen, the result would not, in either case, be a Judge free from partisan views. The man chosen would still cherish and maintain his own political ideas, and hence the difficulty is not got rid of by merely changing the party from which the Judge is chosen. The people act through parties, and naturally choose Judges from among the men who agree with them politically. The Legislature is chosen by the people, and it would just as naturally slide into the partisan groove, if it had the power of choosing Judges. And the Governor is likewise created by the people, and can no more be expected to set his party at defiance in making judicial, than in making other appointments. Governors never have done it, and it is preposterous to suppose they would if they did. If could do it, as we have shown, the Judges so appointed by them would still be as much partisans as ever.

The whole error of this moon-sick kind of oratory lies in assuming that all men chosen to judicial office on partisan ground must necessarily be partisans in discharging their judicial duties. It does not follow. The Judges so chosen are partisans; that is, they have political views and party preferences, like other men; but they are not, therefore, partisan judges. Every man on the bench in Pennsylvania has been chosen either as a Republican or a Democrat; yet, our Judiciary is not a "partisan judiciary" in the sense in which we suppose this term to be used. Our Judges do not use or prostitute their offices for political purposes; they do not wrest or warp justice between man and man, on political grounds; and they do not step out of their judicial path to take part in political movements. Our Judges are all partisans; but they are not partisan judges; and we think Pennsylvania can present a Judiciary as pure and as free from partisan bias in the discharge of its purely judicial duties, as that of any Judiciary chosen under any other system whatever.

While men are men, therefore, Judges will be chosen who are politically in accord with those who choose them; but they will not be chosen for partisan purposes: and the terrified statesmen of the Constitutional Convention need not vex their souls with the idle fear that a Judiciary elected on partisan tickets will be from that cause, a partisan judiciary. The men who aspire to wear the ermine have still a very high sense of the need of maintaining its purity and of keeping their hands as well as their vestments clean. The elective system may have produced a BARNARD, here and there; but the appointive system has also produced PERRYS and other odorous Judges of kin to him.

We need hardly add that the man who championed the proposition to take the election of Judges from the people and give it to the Governor, was Judge WOODWARD. He is a Democrat, and therefore has no confidence in the people. He is for a strong government, and for giving the people as little power as possible. He was a Judge once, himself, and was chosen by the people. He can hardly mean to set himself up as an illustration of the danger of such popular elections; and we would like to see an appointing power created strong enough to overawe Judge WOODWARD, or so far, without opposition, and with

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 2, 1873.

The situation continues to slowly improve, and at times it looks as if we were receding. We can confidently say with Galileo, "It does move tho'." We have evidently seen the culmination of the spring stringency and the beginning of the ease in money which always prevails from April to September.

It would be simply in accordance with invariable experience and with the fundamental principles of the monetary matters, to expect an easy condition of the market for the next four months; and if that expectation be not realized, it can only be because the derangements caused by our banking system are more aggravated than has been supposed.

It is, perhaps, quite reasonable to expect that these influences will hardly allow of the return to the extreme ease of last season and of that of 1871, and there is a very general anticipation to the effect that in the fall months the stringency in money may assume a more threatening form than during last autumn.

But it is to be borne in mind that these very anticipations will induce a caution and a moderation in business operations which will go far toward qualifying any tendency toward such a state of the money market. "To be forewarned is to be forearmed" will hold good in this case as in others.

—The case now on trial in the Superior Court, in which Wm. A. Boyd sues the Third National bank for $21,000, being the value of bonds that Mr. Boyd had deposited with the bank, and which were carried off by burglars, excites a good deal of public interest. It occupied the whole of yesterday, as of the day before, and does not seem to be near ended. It does not merely involve the question of due diligence on the part of the bank in safely keeping the bonds, but also whether the bank holding the bonds as collateral were their owners, and thus should suffer the whole loss from their being stolen. Mr. Boyd claims that on April 8, 1866, he deposited these bonds with the bank as collateral security for loans made to him under a written agreement to sell the same in case of any default in repaying advances made to him. When he called on the bank to restore the bonds he was no longer indebted to the bank. The bank claims that for a certain time the bonds were held as collateral security for loans, but the loans being repaid the bonds were subsequently kept merely on deposit, and "due diligence" on the part of the bank being shown, the bonds were at the risk of Mr. Boyd. The testimony thus far has had reference to the security of the safe belonging to the bank, the employment of a private watchman and other matters bearing on the issue of diligence in keeping safely. —*Baltimore American.*

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Noon.	Eve.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	120¾	120½
U. S. Bonds of 1862	114¾	114½
U. S. Bonds of 1864	114¾	114½
U. S. Bonds of 1865, old	117	117
U. S. Bonds of 1865, new	117¾	117½
U. S. Bonds of 1867	119¼	119¼
U. S. Bonds of 1868	117¾	118
10-40s	113¾	113¾
New 5s	114¾	114¾
Gold	116½	116¼
Currency 6s	124¾	124¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quoted United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	116¼
United States 6s of 1881	120¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	117
United States 10-40s	113¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	117¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	119¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	118
Currency Sixes	124¾

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

May 2, 1873.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:00
	M.	M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	116½	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼
Union Pacific						
Western Union Tel	84½	85	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
Quicksilver						
Pacific Mail	56¾	56½	56¾	56¾	57	56¾
Adams Express				94½		
Wells Fargo Express		72				
American Express		49				
New York Central	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¾	102¾
Erie	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
Michigan Central		104¾		104¾		
Lake Shore	91¾	91½	92	91¾	91¾	92
Illinois Central		99½		99½		
Cleveland and Pitts		90¼		89¾		
Chicago and N. W		79¾		79¾		
Chicago and N. W. pref		90¼		90¼		
Rock Island	107¾	107¾		107¾	108	108
St. Paul	37	36¾		36¾	37	37
St. Paul pref		66¾		66¾	67	67
Wabash	69¾	69¾		69¾	69¾	69¾
Wabash pref		88¾		89¼		
Fort Wayne		99¾		99¾		
Ohio and Mississippi	42¾	42¾	43	43	42¾	43
Union Pacific	29¾	29¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Chicago and Alton				109¾		
Chicago and Alton pref						
Boston, Hart. and Erie						
Harlem		124				125
New Jersey Central						
Hannibal and St. Jo	36¾		36¾			
Del. and Lackawanna						
Atlantic Mail						

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, May 2, 1873.

REMARKS.—The morning opened bright and beautiful, but in the afternoon a heavy rain set in which somewhat interfered with trade. The market rules uniform in price, the variations being so light as not to call for special notice. The streets, in consequence of the late and long continued rain, snow and storm, are in a horrible condition, and at certain points almost impassable. Have we Street Commissioners?

Below we give the wholesale rates of the market unless otherwise noted:

ALES.—We quote Bass's English ale as follows: Hogsheads, 54 gallons, $42; barrels, 32 gallons, $25; kinds, 68 gallons, $60; X X $9; X X X $10; porter $10; India ale $11.

APPLES.—Receipts 175 bbls. Sales strictly choice cooking and eating apples at $2 50@3 00 ₱ bbl; common from $1 50 to $2 ₱ bbl.

APPLE BUTTER.—Sales, as per quality, at 45@50 ₱ gal 60.

ASHES.—The market rules quiet and prices are unchanged. We quote as follows: Common sash and 4's 6½@7c; refined 6@6½c; pots 9@9½c; pearls 10c; American 3½@3¾c; nitrate soda 4½@5c. Bank lend 6c.

BUTTER.—Receipts 26 packages. Prime table is held at 30@33c, with strictly fresh "grass" held at 35c.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—The market continues unchanged, with a fair trade reported, and prices tending to higher figures. We quote sugar cured hams 14½c; canvased do 15c; shoulders 9c; plain cut hams 13½c; canvased do 14c; shoulders do 10c; rib sides 10c; short rib sides 10½c; clear sides 10c; mess pork $18 50; dried beef 18@19c; lard in tierces 9c; 10 lb. buckets 10c; 20 lb. buckets, tierces, 8c.

BANNER BAKING POWDER.—¼ lb. cans ₱ doz $1 60; ½ lb cans $3 00; 1 lb cans $5 00; 5 lb cans $27 00; 10 and 25 lb cans, wood boxes, ₱ lb 40c.

BEANS.—There is a fair demand for prime white navy at $2 25@2 75 ₱ bushel.

BROOM CORN.—Hand 3½@4½c ₱ lb; green 5½@6c; hurl 6½@7c.

BAGGING.—Pemb Mill rates; three bushel 53c; two and a half bushel 45c; two bushel 37c.

BEESWAX.—Sales at 23@25c ₱ lb.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—Sales at $7 50@8 00 ₱ case.

CHEESE.—Receipts 175 boxes. Prices unchanged at the following figures: New York Goshen 15½c; new Ohio factory 14@14½c; old factory nominally 12c.

CARBON OIL.—Prices are weaker and a shade lower. We quote car lots at 16½c, with the usual advance on small parcels.

CRANBERRIES.—Sackett's and Carey's selling at $2 12½ (4 40 ₱ bbl; others $1 75 @3 10; do 8s, 56c.

COUNTRY BACON.—Hams 9@10c; shoulders 6½ @7c; clear sides 8@8½c; jowls 3c. County lard 7½@8c.

DRIED FRUITS.—Peaches, halves, 6½@7c; hulved 5½@6c; peeled 16@18c; apples 3@4c; blackberries, 11c; pitted cherries 15@16c; unpitted 6@7c ₱ lb.

EGGS.—The market is well supplied, with sales strictly fresh at 16@18c ₱ dozen.

FEATHERS.—Market very quiet with sales in a small way at 65@70c ₱ lb for good live geese.

FLOUR.—The advance previously noted in certain grades of winter wheat flour is maintained in this market as reported very unsettled, with orders ahead of receipts. Following are the mill and store prices: Mills—Nationals, white wheat, bbls $10 50; sacks $9 90; Pan Handle, Southern amber, bbls $9 50; sacks $9 20; Morning Star, red wheat, bbls $9 10; sacks $8 90. Stores, Lowell Mills, amber wheat, bbls $9 20; sacks $9 00; Mahoning Valley, bbls $9 20; Jewett Mills, white wheat, bbls $9 25; Rising Sun, bbls $8 60; Madison Mills, bags $8 25; Minnesota Mills, bbls, XX Snow Flake $8 00; Fordyce, $7 50. Rye flour, $5 50. Receipts 1,250 bbls.

GRAIN.—Market very firm, with sales reported by leading houses at the following figures:

Oats—Good to prime 42@43c; prime 42½c; strictly prime 43c. Barley 75@85c; boarding 90c@$1 00; packed 27c; do Java 26c.

Rye—Nominal 74@80c; Carolina 85@90c.

Sugars—Metropolitan A 10¾c; do extra C 10¼c; Calvert extra C 11c; B 11¾c; A 11¾c; hard 12½c; cut loaf 13½c; granulated 13½c; powdered 13½c; Delaware extra C 9¾c.

Syrups—Cuminsville 30 to 35c; silver drips 49 to 45c; H & E drips 50 to 55c; Phoenix 65c; Pacific 70c; white drips $1 75.

New Orleans Molasses—70 to 75c, as to quality.

Teas—Oolong 25c to $1 10; Souchong 30 to 75c; Japan 50c to $1 45; Imperial 60c to $1 10; Young Hyson 40c to $1 45; Gunpowder $1 00 to $2 30.

CANNED GOODS.—*Assorted Pickles*—Pints 2 dozen $1 50; quarts 2 dozen $2 50; half gals $3 25; gallons $5 50; tarrels of 1,200 each $10 00; half barrels of 600 each $5 75.

English Pickles—Chow chow ₱ dozen, pints $3 75; quarts $5 50; mixed pickles, pints $3 75; quarts $6 50; small cherkin, pints $4 50; quarts $7 50; white onions, quarts $7 50; cauliflower, pints $3 75; piccalilli, pints $3 75.

Coleman's Mustard—¼ lb cans $2 10 per dozen; ½ lb cans $4 75; 1 lb cans $9 per dozen and 6 lb cans 42½ ₱ lb; 10 lb cans 40c; 18 lb kegs 35c.

Ketchup, Sauces, &c.—Tomato ketchup ₱ dozen, pints $1 50; quarts $2 75; half gals $5 00; gallons $9 50; ½ pints $2 50; pepper sauce, pints $1 25; mustard, ½ pints, pints ₱ dozen; assorted jellies, pints $1 50; goulet jelies, pints $2 75.

GRAIN.—Below will be found the receipts of grain since our last, exclusive of elevator:

Wheat, sacks	1,540
Barley, sacks	170
Rye, sacks	214
Flour, bbls	2,449
Flour, sacks	1,200

The market for all cereals is reported firm, with an upward tendency in prices. Receipts of grain are still in bad condition and the farmers backward with their spring crops; hence they are not forwarding their surplus grains to market. We quote as follows by car lots: Wheat—White $1 38@1 90 ₱ bushel; red winter $1 30@1 40; white and mixed 45@46c; black 41c. Corn—Ear 48c; shelled 57@60c; mixed 55c. Oats—Mixed 39@40c. Barley—Fall 95c@$1; spring 85@90c.

HORSE.—Sales crop of 1872 at 55@60c; old crop dull sale at 40@45c.

POULTRY.—Supply increasing; sales live, by the coop, at 85@90c ₱ pair.

POTATOES.—Peachblows 80@90; mixed 70@75c; sweets $4 75 ₱ bushel.

SAPOLIO.—Sales cases of 6 dozen at $6.

MIDDLINGS.—Sales in a small way at 12c ₱ lb for standard brands.

MILL FEED.—Middlings $1 40@1 75; seconds $1 10 @1 30; short, coarse, $1 40@1 50; and oats $1 20; chopped corn $1 25; bolted corn meal $1 30.

HAY.—The receipts are liberal by river and rail fair, and the market rules quiet. Very little loose pressed is coming by rail, the high freight tariff preventing shippers at a distance from competing with holders of tight pressed. Loose pressed, same kind and quality, quotable fully $1 00 per ton higher than tight pressed. Receipts of wagon hay, at the Allegheny Diamond, during the week, have been light and of good quality. The market is quiet at full prices no lower. Sales were made of all the offerings at prices ranging from $30 for medium to $36 for choice.

PEA NUTS.—Sales at 3¾@4½c ₱ lb; ₱ bushel 85@ 90c. The market is well supplied.

MAPLE SUGARS AND SYRUPS.—Maple sugar 15@ 16c, rough; cakes 17@18c ₱ lb. Syrup $1 10@1 25 ₱ gallon, in packages. The season is about over.

HOMINY.—Sales at $4 00@4 25 ₱ bbl.

LARD OIL.—Extra No 1, 65c; No 2, 57½c; No 2, 45@ 50c.

ONIONS.—Choice silverskins $5 50@7 00 ₱ bbl; yellow $3 50@4 00; red $4 50@5 00 ₱ bbl; onion sets $4 50@5 00 ₱ bush.

RICE.—Market quiet at 8¾@9¾c ₱ lb.

SEEDS.—Clover seed $5 75@6 00; timothy seed $3 75@4 00; flax seed $2 00@2 05 ₱ bushel, and scarce.

SALT.—Sales No 1 at $1 65 ₱ bbl; No 2, $1 15. Sales of car load of western at $1 60.

TOBACCO.—Sinking F. G. $1 50 ₱ case; Wigwam $1 60; No. 1 long cut $18. Fine Smoking—Little Joker 42 lb, 50c; Red Seal 46c; 16 lb, 48c. Fine Cut—Cream City 60c; Gilt Edge 70c; Charm of the West 65c. Chewing—Jockey Club, 12 oz, 60c; Cream, 5 lb, 41c. Violet—10s, 3/8 and 3/4, 54c; Navy, 3s, 52c; double thick 3s, 56c; double 3/4, 54c. Bolle of the East, 3/8 and 3/4, 57c; double thick 3s and 3/4, 57c; double thick 8s, 57c. Bobtrack Monitor navy 58@ 60c; Bobtrack Navy 55@57c; do 3/4, 50c; do 3/8, 56c; Musselman's Grant, 3s, 56c; do Ironsides 58c.

WHISKY.—Highwines 93@95c ₱ gal.

WOODEN WARE.—Sales in small way; two hoop pails $2 60; three hoop do $2 75; No 3 tubs, $9 00; No 2 do, $10 00; No 1 do, $11 00; painted boards, I X L, $2 90; do Todd's, $2 75; do Acme, $2 75.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, May 2.—There was a very quiet movement in trade owing to the rainy weather. Agents report a fair request and steady to previous makes of sheetings and shirtings. Dwight Star, Lonsdale, Wamsutta, brown sheetings are cheap; Booth S and Lawrence A A, Amoskeag A and Red Bank bleached shirtings are severally 14c, 15½c and 16½c. Hope shirtings are held at 14c ahead of buyers. Colored cottons in brisk demand. Prints and dress goods quiet. Woolens and woolen goods dull. Foreign goods quiet in private hands, but active at auction.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, May 2.—Cotton, flour, rye and barley quiet and unchanged. Corn firmer at 37c, track; only small lots sold. Oats firmer at 32½c, track; 36c asked. Oats a fraction better, for bulk; No 2, 31½@32c. Whisky firm at 93c. Pork quiet; held $13 00@13 50 asked. Bulk meats firm at 6¼ @6¾c. Bacon firm and not much doing at 8½@9c; shoulders 6c; clear rib 9½c; clear sides 10½c. Lard firmer at $6 95@7 00. Cattle dull; Texans $3 90@5 00; fair to choice native beeves $4 25@7 00.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, May 2.—Cotton active; good ordinary 15¾@15¾c; low middling 17¾@17¾c; receipts 1,015 bales; shipments 705 bales; stock 36,000 bales. Flour active at $5 00@6 00. Corn dull at 57@58c. Oats scarce and firm. Corn meal $3 25. Mess pork scarce and firm at $19 00@19 75. Lard quiet and unchanged. Bacon dull at 8@8½@10c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, May 2.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady, with a moderate demand: No 1 Milwaukee $1 36½; No 2, do $1 29¾. Oats—Demand good at full prices; No 2, 31c. Corn steady; No 2 mixed 41½c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley steady, with a moderate demand; No 2, 82c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, May 3, 1873.

REMARKS.—The market is reported rather weaker, though not quotably lower in price. Notwithstanding the fact that prices are better, and business more active, there seems to be a lukewarmness on the part of purchasers, whilst holders are firm, and anticipate higher rates.

CRUDE.

The crude market may be fairly reported at 6¼@ 6½ per gallon in this market. Sales at Parkers of 1,000 bbls Union pipe at $2 75; 1,000 do at $2 70; 5,000 bbls Fairview at $2 65.

REFINED.

We have nothing new to report with regard to refined. The market is reported rather weak, though very quiet. Yesterday's figures are unchanged at 16¼@16½c.

OIL BARRELS.

No change in prices, with sales city make at $2 05a 2 10; country, $1 95.

[By Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, May 2.—The Courier says: The market continues firm, but there is little doing, sellers holding off. Sales:

500 bbls upper road	$2 70
500 bbls upper road	2 73½
500 bbls Oil City	2 90
1,000 bbls Oil City	2 9⅝
1,000 bbls Parker & Union	2 75
2,000 bbls Parker's Union	2 70
5,000 bbls Fairview	2 65

NEW YORK, May 2, closing 1st.—Market stronger, and holders firm. Crude in bulk 10¾@10¾c, without sales. Refined 21c bid; sales 1,000 bbls s. o., last half May, 21½c; 20,000 bbls May 21¾c; June 21c. Philadelphia delivery very quiet; refined held at 20c.

TITUSVILLE, May 2.—Market firm and quoted at $2 75@2 80.

TIDIOUTE, May 2.—Market quiet; asking $2 67½; bidding $2 65.

PETROLEUM CENTER, May 2.—Market unchanged at $2 72.

TITUSVILLE, May 2.—The market remains very firm, and the only change noted is 2,000 bbls May 2d, Clarion Co., Philadelphia delivery very quiet; refined held at 20c.

OIL CITY, May 2.—Market quiet at $2 90.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2.—Market inactive, and nothing doing. Crude 10½c; casco 16½c; refined 20½c; sales none. Futures—June 20¾c asked.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph line.]

TIDIOUTE, May 2.—Market firm at $2 60, bid.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2.—Refined 19¾@20c; made in bulk 9¾c; in barrels 14¾c; market firm.

Crude Oil Received and Sold by V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
N W Stevenson	Commercial O W	606
Tack A & F	Bulfinch O W	1,161
Tack A & F	Citizens O W	641
N W Stevenson	Eagle O W	542
N W Stevenson	Independence O W	595
J Bushnell	Standard O W	487
J Bushnell	Crystal O W	236
B S Duncan	American O W	222
Wm Stewart	Sunbeam O W	160
Wm Stewart	Sunbeam O W	231
J Bushnell	Nonpariel O W	241
S M Robinson	National O W	74
Wm Stewart	Citizens O W	463
Owner	Fisher Bros	154

Coal Received by A. V. R. R.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Commercial O W	606	Brilliant Oil W	1,161
Citizens O W	1,103	Eagle O W	542
Peerless O W	1,161	Independence O W	487
Crystal O W	236	American O W	222
Sunbeam O W	471	Nonpariel O W	240
National O W	74	Fisher Bros	154
Total			6,787

Shipments of Refined Oil East via. A. V. R. R. W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, May 2, 1873.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Warden & Oxnard	Warden, F & Co, Phila	480
Standard O Co	Warden, F & Co, Phila	923
Lockhart, F & Co	Warden, F & Co, Phila	668
Livingston Bros	Warden, F & Co, Phila	250
J A McKee & Co	Jno P Lunan, Phila	103
Central Ref Co	Jno P Lunan, Phila	1,065
Brain & Wagner	Jno P Lunan, Phila	250
L Irwin & Co	Waring, R & Co, Phila	189
Vesta Oil W	Waring, R & Co, Phila	1,150
Jno Spear & Co	O Frail, New York	101
Total		5,317

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, May 2, 1873.

The demand for pig metal is still limited to small lots for immediate use—and though we report a large sales of bituminous coal smelted iron they do not indicate any material change in prices from last sales reported.

We are reported the following sales:

Bituminous Coal Smelted from L. S. Ore.	
500 tons choice red short	$38 00—4 mos
500 tons neutral forge	38 00—4 mos
500 tons neutral No 1 foundry	42 00—4 mos
1,500 tons No. 1 foundry	45 00—4 mos
Anthracite.	
100 tons white iron	$36 00—4 mos
100 tons white and mottled	37 00—4 mos
140 tons No. 3 forge	37 50—4 mos
90 tons No. 2 foundry	45 00—4 mos
50 tons No. 1 foundry	46 00—4 mos
50 tons No. 1 foundry	44 00—4 mos
50 tons No. 2 foundry	42 00—3 mos
Charcoal.	
500 tons Missouri No. 2	Private terms
50 tons cold blast Tennessee	$60 00—4 mos
Blooms.	
10 tons charcoal	$105 00—60 days

IRON MARKETS.

CLEVELAND.

May 1.—Messrs. Rodgers & Adams, pig iron and iron ore dealers, report little activity in the pig metal market to note at present. The unusually bad weather has had a generally depressing influence on the purchases of business lead in this city, no exception. Holders are firm at prices quoted, but consumers are purchasing ores for immediate use only. Foreign trade has been gradually declining for a fortnight past, show signs of rallying, and cable advices received to-day point to a fair advance in South brands.—*Commercial Review.*

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, May 2, 1873.

Cattle.

The receipts to-day were fair, both of through and way stock. The market, under the influence of unfavorable advices from the East and West, continued dull and depressed, and what sales have taken place were at figures fully ½c below the ruling rates of last week. Quite a number of cattle are shipping out on first hands, and some are going to Allegheny for retail. Trade closes up dull at the following holders of stock. Following are about the rates ruling:

Extra 1,400 to 1,500 lbs steers, fine and smooth $7 00 to $7 25; extra 1,300 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $6 45 to $6 75; extra 1,200 lbs steers, the most active stock and quite firm throughout the day. The whole market closed steady at some recovery from lowest rates.

Canton.....93 | St. Paul.....56¼
Western Union Tel..85¾ | do preferred.....72½
Quicksilver.....34¾ | Wabash.....49¾
Adams Express.....94½ | do preferred.....85
Wells, Fargo & Co.....72 | Fort Wayne.....93¼
American Express..67 | Terre Haute.....15
United States Ex...71 | do preferred.....40
Pacific Mail.....56¾ | Ohio & Mississippi..31¾
New York Central..100¼ | do preferred.....111
Erie.....44½ | Union Pacific.....35¾
do preferred.....72 | Panama.....95
Harlem.....124 | Illinois Central.....115
do preferred.....130 | Cleveland & Pittsburg.....91¾
Michigan Central..104¾ | Chicago & Alton.....109¾
Lake Shore.....91¾ | do preferred.....120
Northwestern.....79¾ | Del. & Lackawanna..101¾
do preferred.....85 | Hartford & Erie.....3
Rock Island.....107½ | Banker's Bills.....108½
N. J. Central.....101¾

Ocean Steamers.

Date of Departure from New York.

Scotia	May 3	Liverpool.
Montezuma	May 3	Hamburg.
Ferguson	May 3	France.
Celtic	May 3	Liverpool.
City of Paris	May 3	Liverpool.
Greece	May 3	Liverpool.
Guiuemgan	May 3	Cardiff.
Lord Clive	May 3	Liverpool.
Pennsylvania	May 3	Liverpool.
Westphalia	May 3	Hamburg.
City of Baltimore	May 3	Liverpool.
Ethiopia	May 8	Glasgow.
Thuringia	May 8	Hamburg.
Atlantic	May 10	Liverpool.
Victoria	May 10	Glasgow.
Donau	May 10	Liverpool.
City of Montreal	May 10	Liverpool.
Egypt	May 10	Liverpool.
Hembold	May 10	Havre.
Canada	May 10	Liverpool.
Algeria	May 14	Liverpool.
Lafayette	May 14	Liverpool.
Nevada	May 14	Liverpool.
City of Bristol	May 15	Liverpool.
Harmonia	May 15	Hamburg.
Saratoga	May 15	Liverpool.
Anglia	May 17	Glasgow.
Washington	May 17	Havre.
Arragon	May 17	Bristol.
Lessing	May 17	Hamburg.
Vandalia	May 17	Hamburg.
Bavaria	May 22	Hamburg.
Assyria	May 22	Glasgow.
Wyoming	May 22	Liverpool.
Helvetia	May 22	Hamburg.
Celtic	May 24	Liverpool.
Gellert	May 24	Liverpool.
Europa	May 24	Liverpool.
Adriatic	May 24	Liverpool.
California	May 24	Hamburg.
Pembroke	May 24	Cardiff.
Java	May 29	Liverpool.
Frisia	May 29	Hamburg.
Idaho	May 29	Liverpool.
Schiller	May 29	Liverpool.
Rhynland	May 31	Liverpool.
Parthia	May 31	Liverpool.
Britannic	May 31	Liverpool.

TREES, PLANTS, SEEDS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Small Fruits, Evergreens, Seed Potatoes, Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Green House and Bedding Plants, Cut Flowers in every design.

John R. & A. Murdoch,

112 SMITHFIELD STREET.

WE MAKE ONLY STRICTLY PURE GOOD

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO. STRICTLY PURE WHITE LEAD PITTSBURGH

White Lead,
Red Lead,
Litharge,
Potters' Lead,
Putty,
Colors.

Every keg of our White Lead bears the following warrant, and we guarantee a keeper of Seamen as Witnesses unsurpassed:

THIS PACKAGE CONTAINS
Pure White Lead..... 91 parts
Linseed Oil..... 9 "
100

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO.

SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

ATWOOD & McCAFFREY,

COR. THIRD AVE. AND LIBERTY ST.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

IRON PIPE FITTERS AND BRASS FOUNDERS,

AGENTS FOR A. S. CAMERON & CO.'

STEAM PUMPS.

ROLLING MILLS, BLAST FURNACES, OIL REFINERIES AND MANUFACTORIES GENERALLY, PROMPTLY FITTED UP.

MWF

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, W. D. OF PENNSYLVANIA, Pittsburgh, May 1st, 1873.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON the 29th day of April, A. D., 1873, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the Estate of JAMES WOODWARD CHARLES A. WOOD, of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged Bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a Meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupts to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of their Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Office of the Register, No. 98 DIAMOND STREET, in the City of Pittsburgh, before SAMUEL HARPER, Esq., Register, on the 23D DAY OF MAY, A. D. 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JOHN HALL,
U. S. Marshal for said District.

FOR SALE—

ONE BUCK WAGON (new).

OSCAR F. LAMM,

155 Liberty street.

TAGS *DENNISON'S PATENT SHIPPING TAGS.*

Over 200 millions have been used within the past ten years, without complaint of loss by tag becoming detached. All Express Companies use them.

Sold by Printers and Stationers everywhere.

MWF

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 116¾.

NEW YORK, May 2, 1873.—P. M.

MONEY.

Money active and stringent at 1-16@⅛ per day until about 2:30, when the rates broke to 5 per cent. for carrying, closing easy at that to the legal rate. Express companies brought $1,200,000. The Harlem Company is paying off $1,600,000 of matured mortgages.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange declined to 108¾ for sixty days and 109 for sight, recovering to 108¾@108¾ and 109¾@109¾ respectively.

GOLD.

Gold quiet at 116¾ to 116¾. Loans 7 per cent. to 1-32 for carrying and 7 to flat for borrowing. Treasury disbursements $1,000,000. Customs receipts $291,000. Legal tenders outstanding $357,140,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments dull and quiet.

U. S. coup, 1881	120¾	5-20s, 1867	119¾
5-20s, 1862	114¾	5-20s, 1868	118
5-20s, 1865, old	114¾	5-20s, 1865	114¾
5-20s, 1865	117¼	10-40s	113¾
5-20s, 1865, new	117¾	Currency 6s	124¾

STATE BONDS.

State bonds quiet and unchanged.

Missouri	93¾	Virginia, old	43
Tennessee, old	75½	Virginia, new	43
Tennessee, new	73¾	North Carolina, old	25
Virginia, new	49	North Carolina, new	15

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks dull, with prices alternately weak and strong, the depression being most prominent in the afternoon. Western Union was the most active stock and quite firm throughout the day. The whole market closed steady at some recovery from lowest rates.

Canton	93	St. Paul	56¼
Western Union Tel	85¾	do preferred	72½
Quicksilver	34¾	Wabash	49¾
Adams Express	94½	do preferred	85
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Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE May 2.—Bagging firm and unchanged. Cotton dull; middlings 17c. Flour active; extra family $6 50@7 50; No 1, $6 00; fancy $7 00. Wheat shows a better feeling and supplies are held out of the market; prices continue nominal at $1 50@1 65 for red and white winter. Corn active and firm at 47 to 48c for shelled in sacks. Oats steady at 42a43c, sacks included. Rye firm at 80c. Coffee firm, with an upward tendency; common to choice Rio 21a24c. Hay dull and no sales except for retail dealers, and light orders. Sugars firm and unchanged in prices. Provisions held in firm demand and on orders made; mess pork $18 50@19 00. Bacon—Shoulders 8a8¼c; clear rib 10¼@10¾c; clear sides 10

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Growling Over Adverse Results—The Northwest Boundary Question.

LONDON, May 2.—In the House of Commons tonight, Lord George Hamilton called attention to the recent decision of the treaty of 1846, which, by the nature of the interpretation of the treaty of Washington, was submitted, together with the Northwest boundary question, to the decision of the German Emperor. He regretted that the English government had allowed upon that part of the Oregon treaty, an interpretation fatal to the just claims of England. Rosario Strait, long after 1846, was the only known navigable channel between Oregon and Vancouver's Island, and hence was undoubtedly the channel indicated in the Treaty of 1846, yet the government, in its case, completely excluded the arbitrator from the consideration of this particular channel. He found no fault with Emperor William, he thought the German arbitrators would have acted more wisely had they anticipated his method, and confined themselves to rendering their decision without giving reasons therefor. Lord Hamilton said he would make no motion, and only desired to obtain from the House such an expression of opinion as would discourage the making of treaties hereafter on the "give all take nothing" principle.

Captain Baillie Cochrane said Earl Granville's foreign policy had always been the reverse of that of Aberdeen, Palmerston, Russell and Stanley. It had recently given to Russia five hundred miles of frontier in Asia. The decision of the United States had been pursued in accordance with the same policy—conciliation and humiliation.

Viscount Enfield defended Earl Granville and vindicated the course he had taken. The North-western boundary question was an intricate one, and none was better adapted for arbitration. He recited the history of the boundary dispute, the successive negotiations, and the final reference to the Englishman he regretted the decision, but he cheerfully and willingly accepted it.

Hon. Percy Wyndham regarded the Emperor's decision as a national one, because the concession in that Washington Treaty was a national one. Russia might have led to a different result.

Mr. Eastwick thought the government should have insisted in a strict adherence to the terms of the Treaty of 1846, in which the word "mid-channel" was the principle used.

Viscount Bury could not but feel that the Emperor's decision was a serious blow, but it would be a waste of time to re-open the question. A permanent arbitration would soon be required again to settle the boundary line between Alaska and British Columbia.

Lord John Manners said the government was unwise in consenting to the reference to the Emperor's decision.

Mr. Gladstone contended that restricted arbitration had been under than most. While the English case had been defeated, he showed that arbitration had removed causes of irritation, and thereby friendliness between two great nations existed. The subject was then dropped.

Recruiting Volunteers in Spain.

MADRID, May 2.—The recruiting of volunteers, who are to be brought into active service against the Carlists, is in progress throughout Spain.

The Tichborne Trial.

LONDON, May 2.—In the Tichborne trial to-day the French tutors of Sir Roger Tichborne were examined and gave testimony which is regarded as fatal to the success of the claims of the latter.

Mutiny Among Carlist Prisoners.

MADRID, May 2.—The Carlist prisoners on one of the Canary Islands mutined some days ago. The guard fired some shots and many were killed and wounded.

A dispatch from Barcelona says that Gen. Velarde has issued an order granting amnesty to all Carlists who surrender within eight days, except those who deserted from the Spanish army and leaders, and requiring the inhabitants of Berget to pay ten thousand dollars for allowing Carlists under Saboula to enter town.

The Newmarket Races.

LONDON, May 2.—The first spring meeting at Newmarket was brought to a close to-day. The race for one thousand guineas was won by Cenlis, the second and third positions being taken by Tadmorden and Wheatear. The betting previous to the start was eight to one against the winner.

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The trouble between the Latin and Greek monks of Bethlehem has subsided and order has been restored. The Porte leaves the guilty unpunished, but Russia demands their punishment. They are expressed that the Great Powers now settle the dispute about the custody of holy places, out of which this scandal arose, and thus obviate a like approach a question of so delicate a character.

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SUPPLEMENT.

SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1873.

THERE are now on the stocks at Chester, about twenty miles below Philadelphia, two new steam colliers of improved pattern, designed to effect a revolution in coal-carrying vessels. The ships are of two classes, first and second, and will be capable of lading 1,300 and 600 tons respectively. The hulls and boilers only are to be built by contract at Chester, while the engines, which are to be of the compound, American style, of 1,000 and 500 horse-power, are now constructing at Reading. These vessels are to be built as experiments and, if their performance proves satisfactory, the keels of forty more will be laid immediately. The estimated cost of the new coal colliers is $300,000 and $180,000 respectively. They will be completed by November 1 next.

A CHINESE judge in a recent trial at Shang-Ting demonstrated his capacity to be an American jury-man of the average sentimental type, by liberating a prisoner who frankly confessed that, twelve years before, he had assassinated a high official, for, as he said, hearing false witness against his father, whereby the paternal "heathen Chinee" had been condemned and executed, a magician told the judge that the reason he had not surrendered himself before was that in the event of his execution there would have been no one to pay funeral honors to his mother. His maternal parent was now dead, and he was ready to meet his fate. The judge thought it a remarkable case of filial piety, and ordered the discharge of the murderer.

IN HIS weekly review of the dry goods market, the *New York Bulletin* of Wednesday says: "A general dullness has pervaded the trade. The extreme backwardness of the spring trade begins to create much anxiety as to the future, as it rarely happens that a late business proves a profitable one; and although there is still time for a large share of it—if not large—amount of goods, it is barely possible that the spring trade will assume satisfactory dimensions or become remunerative to any. The density of making collections has become greater in many parts of the interior of the country, and with the existing monetary stringency in this city) interferes greatly with the trade movement, but as navigation has now opened it is hoped that the summer ease in the money market will soon be apparent.

VERILY, at the present rate, all the isles of the ocean will soon be regenerated. In a list of recent publications in Melbourne, Australia, we find a treatise on the Deadened Brain, or Spiritism Exploded; another on Carlyleism and Christianity; and again a romance entitled "Humanity, Then we have The True Story of the Creation, or The Heavens and the Earth—The Eternal Covenant and the New Heavens and Earth. These are the labors of the clergy. The scientific come forward with a Monograph on Australian Land Shells, finely illustrated with colored plates, and again a Monograph on the Parrot Family of Australia. We then find a treatise on what is termed Tapeworm Colonies, recording some sixteen new ones, with illustrated plates of the living specimens; and to these are added a disquisition on Australian Vertebrata, both fossil and recent. These latter two are published by the Government. Quite a few years ago we but another for a community of transported convicts.

COMMERCIAL honor, as well as political integrity, has suffered some depreciation within the past few years, and when such an incident as the following is read reasonably well authenticated, it deserves the widest publicity: Forty years ago a vessel owned at Portsmouth, N. H., carried a cargo from Liverpool to a mercantile house in New York. The consignees were in embarrassed circumstances, and could only pay a portion of the freight charges. The shipowners took what they could get, charged the rest to profit and loss, and closed the account. They have since died, and their children have resided in the same city. One of these recently went to New York on business, and the mercantile firm referred to, hearing of his presence in the city, sent for him, and paid him the balance of the debt contracted forty years before, with compound interest, amounting to $3,000. In the year 1873 this story is a little apt to be confounded with the "Arabian Nights," but it is credibly attested.

Poisonous Effects of Zinc Utensils.

The Union *Medical* calls attention to a new source of danger, caused by the substitution of zinc for tin in the manufacture of pots and cans by traveling tinmen. Zinc sheet can be had at seventy centimes the kilogramme, while tin costs three or four francs: so that it is often substituted for the latter by stealth, when utensils. The fraud can not be detected by the eye, but a little vinegar boiled in the vessel will immediately corrode the surface; and if done in the process of cookery, will give rise to symptoms of poison.

Thirty Centuries Old.

The oldest relic of human extant is the skeleton of the earliest Pharaoh, encased in his original burial-robes, wonderfully perfect, considering its age, which was deposited eighteen or twenty months ago in the British Museum, and is justly considered the most valuable of its archeological treasures.

The lid of the coffin which contained the royal mummy was inscribed with the name of its occupant, Pharoah Mykerinus, who succeeded to the throne of the builder of the great pyramid, about ten centuries before Christ. Only think of it! The mummied, whose crumbling bones and leather integuments are now exciting the wonder of numerous gazers in London, reigned in Egypt before Solomon was born, and only eleven centuries, or so, after Mizraim, the grandson of the old father Noah, and the Pharoahs had been gathered to his fathers! Yet, the fashion mark of the Deluge could scarcely have been obliterated, or the graphic wood knee timbers of the ark have rotted on Mount Ararzat, when this man of the early world lived, moved and had his being. His bones and shrivelled skin are now contemporary with the nineteenth century, and the date of the crucifixion is only about midway between this era and ours.

Lanterns in China.

A Chinaman and his lantern are inseparable. Let him start on any errand which is likely to occupy him till sunset, and his antecedent will be the first article that he lays hands on to carry with him. Even on the brightest moonlight nights he considers it his duty to provide himself with an artificial light, and it is a curious sight at a fire at night to see the crowds with all the streets on their way to it, every man his lantern held aloft, although the practice owes its rise, no doubt, to the absence of any system of public lighting for the streets and highways. The lantern has none the less its use in daylight; suspended over doorways and along the fronts of shops it declares the surname of the proprietor within in huge characters, and no respectable domicile is without one within, all lanterns, whether carried in the hand or otherwise, are inscribed with the surnames of their owners, so that while walking the streets at night, a man can always discern that his friend Jones or Robinson is approaching long before his figure is discernable. Official persons show their titles on their lanterns, not their names, a rule which is frequently abused by officials of low degree, who will show a lantern inscribed "The Magistrate," to be able to exact money from the weak and unwary. Wealthy families and officials affect the large globular lantern, the common classes a smaller one of cylindrical shape. The characters are always inscribed in red or black paint, save in time of mourning, when the blue is employed. Lanterns form an important adjunct to all ceremonies, whether of the hymeneal, and funeral, and on such occasions the larger the lantern the more imposing is its effect considered.

Posthumous Hate.

Humphrey Jewell, who lived near Kingston, New York, was a very eccentric man all his life, and he died a month ago at the age of sixty years. He left behind him the most eccentric act of his life in the shape of a will which he executed the day before his death. He was formerly a New York Assemblyman, was a strict church member, had accumulated a deal of property, and cherished a family feud which was more dear to him than legislative honors, church, money or family. While he was rightly religious, he was also a good hater, and the worst kind of hate he cherished hate was in religious matters. He was president of a church consistory, and presided at the disciplining of his son's wife's father, who was turned out of the fold for their religious views on administration. The man subsequently got back into the church, and this so incensed the good Humphrey Jewell that he made his will, and left the bulk of his enemy till his own death, and after, in the provisions of his will.

For instance, he leaves his son and son-in-law of his pet enemy the income of $6,000, upon conditions that each and wife will never live in the county with his wife's father, otherwise he becomes disinherited. He left his widow a pittance, and the remainder of his estate to charitable objects. His son and father-in-law first thought of carrying out the provisions of the will in which they were interested, by building a house across a county line—the son to occupy one end of the house and the father-in-law the other. That would make the two hater-ested, but still make them near neighbors, in two counties. The second thought induced them to endeavor to set aside the will, on the ground that the testator was not of sound mind when he made it. They could not very well prove that, as he had a good memory in the face of the family feud. The case is now before the Courts in Kingston.

The Ancient Greeks Better Instructed in Science than Ourselves.

Prof. Agassiz in opening a course of lectures at Cambridge, the other day, said: In some ways the study of natural history has lost rather than gained in modern civilization. You would be surprised to learn how well-informed the Greeks were, for instance, about the structure of animals. All college students know that the ancients delighted in critical analysis of intellectual problems, as well as in dramatic and poetical composition, and in all the beauty of sculpture and architecture. But I think their familiarity with nature is not so well understood as their culture in letters and art. Aristotle knew more of certain kinds of animals and their general relations than is known now. For instance, he was well-informed sharks and skates with ordinary fishes, while all modern naturalists are surprised at the one and the same class. Strange to say, I have studied the selachians on the South American coast to the light of Aristotle's remarks upon them in the Mediterranean sea, made by him more than 2,000 years ago. I can fairly add that the knowledge of Aristotle on these topics is not surpassed by our current information recorded in modern works of natural history than is the statesmanship he displayed by one who has made a special study of their anatomy. The community evidently shared his knowledge, for he refers to works of natural history which must, from the details he gives about them, have been superior to those we have now. You may seek in vain in the anatomical atlases of Wagner or Carus for information about the structure of the reproductive apparatus of the shark, which Aristotle alludes as contained in the text-books of anatomists of his time. This was the current knowledge of the time. My aim is to give in this course a comprehensive though very condensed sketch of zoological science, as it stands at this generation, attempting to do what Aristotle did in his own time. I could not hope to produce a work of the same mastery. I am forced to begin with the most elementary facts, for in the present state of our schools, where natural history is almost ignored, I cannot, even with a cultivated audience, take any knowledge of my subject for granted among my hearers.

Action of Light on the Retina of the Eye.

The new born child seeks the day by instinct, and turns to the side whence light comes, and, if this spontaneous movement of the infant's eyes is thwarted, strabismus may be the consequence.

Of all our organs the eye is the one that light especially affects. Through the eye come all direct sensations of the outer world, and all impressions of an esthetic kind. Now, the excitability of the retina shows variations of every kind. Prisoners confined in dark cells have been known to acquire the power of seeing distinctly in them, while their eyes also become sensitive to the slightest changes in the intensity of light. In 1766 Lavoisier, in studying the then questions upon the lighting of Academy of Sciences, found after several attempts that the right watched the movements of the left eye, observing the relative sensitiveness of the different flames he wished to compare. He had a room hung in utter darkness, and shut himself up in it for six weeks to test the sensitiveness of sight to such a degree that he could distinguish the faintest differences. It is very dangerous, too, to pass suddenly from darkness into a strong flood of light. The tyrant Dionysius had a prison made with bright, white, polished walls, and would order wretches, after long seclusion in the dark, to be suddenly brought into it. The contrast struck them blind. Xenophon relates that many Greek soldiers lost their sight from reflections off the snow in crossing the mountains of Armenia. All travelers who have visited the Lapland regions have suffered in like results produced by the glare of the snow. When the impression of light on the eye is sudden and overpowering, the retina suffers most. If it is less powerful, but longer continued, the humors of the eye are affected. The most common accident that results from the action of light, and not, as is often supposed, from excessively high temperature, is sometimes occurs in the moderately warm seasons of spring; or a very intense artificial light, and particularly the electric light, may occasion it. The violet and ultra-violet parts of the sunbeam seems to be the cause of this action, for screens of uranium glass, that absorb these portions, protect the eyes of experimenters occupied in studying the electric light. This disorder is a true inflammation."—*Popular Science Monthly for January.*

Light and the Complexion.

The action of light on the human skin is manifest. It browns and tans the teguments, by calling out the production of the coloring matter of the rete mucosum. The parts of the body usually bare, as the skin of the face and hands, are darker than others. In the same region, country-people are more tanned than town residents. In latitudes not far apart, the inhabitants of the temperate country vary in complexion in a measure perceptibly related to the intensity of solar light. In Europe three varieties of color in the skin are distinctly marked; olive-brown, with black hair, beard and eyes; ruddy-brown, with flaxen and bluish eyes; blond, with fair, light beard and sky-blue eyes. White skins show more readily alterations occasioned by light and heat; but, though less striking facts of variation in color are observable in others. The Scytho-Arabic race has but its representatives in Europe and Central Asia, while the remainder belong to the Indian race, contending to show the gradual effect of climate by deepening brown complexions. The Himalayan Hindoos are almost white; those of the Deccan, of Coromandel, Malabar, and Ceylon, are darker than some Negro tribes. The Arabs, obey and almost fair in Armenia and Syria, are peep brown in Yemen and Mocha. The Egyptians, as to this condition, are between the people of the Nile up-stream toward its source, present an ascending chromatic scale, from white to black, and the same is true of the Ethiopians on the southern side of Mount Atlas, who are only light-olive, while their brethren in the interior of Africa are black. The ancient monuments of Egypt show us a fact equally significant. The men are always depicted red, the women, kept out of the sun, and the negro, while the woman, kept shut up, have a pale-yellow complexion. Barrow asserts that the Manchoo Tartars have grown whiter during their abode in China. Remusat, Pallas, and Gutzlaf, speak of the chinese women as remarkable for a fairness of complexion. The Jewesses of Cairo or Syria, always hidden under veils or their houses, have a pale, delicate, dead color. In the yellow races of the Malayan Sound and the Maldives, the women, always covered up, are pale like wax. We know, too, that the Esquimaux bleach during their long winter. These phenomena, no doubt, are the results of several influences acting at once, and light does not play the sole part in them. Heat and other conditions of the medium probably have a share in these operations of color. Still, the peculiar and powerful effect of luminous radiation as a part of them is beyond dispute.—*"Light and Life," in Popular Science Monthly for January.*

ARTIFICIAL FRUIT ESSENCES.

What They Are and How They are Made—An Article Which all Housekeepers Should Read.

In its recent report the New York Board of Health gave the following facts concerning artificial fruit essences now in such general use for flavoring food:

The compound others which have been found to possess the odor and flavor of certain fruits are several in number.

Butyric Ether.—This ether may be prepared by mixing butyric acid with sulphuric acid (oil of vitriol) and alcohol. The former acid may be made by mixing decaying cheese with grape sugar and chalk and allowing fermentation to take place. The ether is dissolved in another portion of alcohol, and forms the pine-apple essence.

Pelargonic ether, œnanthic ether, may be prepared by digesting pelargonic acid with alcohol at a gentle heat. The acid is the result of the action of nitric acid (aqua-fortis) on oil of rue. The ether is dissolved in alcohol and forms the quince essence.

Acetate of amylic ether is prepared by distilling a mixture of fusil oil, acetate of potash and concentrated sulphuric acid. An alcoholic solution of the ether forms the jargonelle pear essence.

Valerianate of amylic ether may be made by the action of sulphuric acid and valerianic acid upon fusil oil. An alcoholic solution of this ether forms the apple essence.

A mixture of acetate of amylic ether with butyric ether forms the banana essence. Other mixtures of the ethers, modified by the addition of various agents, as nitrous ether, acetic acid, camphor, tincture of orris, vanilla, the volatile oils, etc., result in the imitations of other fruits, as the cherry and strawberry, quince, currant, etc., etc.

Are these artificial fruit essences deleterious to health? A succinct answer to this question cannot properly be given. If taken into the stomach in any considerable quantity, and in the undiluted form, the effect would, without doubt, be not simply deleterious, but highly dangerous. But, in the form of which they are presented in confectionery, etc., they are more or less diluted; the chances, therefore, of harm following their consumption are greatly lessened. But even when diluted, habitual indulgence in them, according to the opinion of scientific men, cannot fail to be injurious to health. And deleterious results may follow their occasional use, even when in the diluted form; this may happen in the case of acutis, on account of a peculiar idiosyncrasy. And in all cases, especially, children are more susceptible to their influence than adults. Children are also more likely than adults to partake largely of confectionery, and to indulge in excesses in articles of this kind, in a season of the year when disorders of the intestinal canal are prevalent, has been known to bring on such disorders, or to aggravate them when existing. It is, however, sometimes the case that sufficient dilution of the flavoring ether has not been made, and alarming consequences have attended such carelessness. The writer was informed by a distinguished chemist and physician that, within his personal knowledge, two children—one of them, indeed, his own child—were seized, after drinking the liquid contained in a hollow toy—candy anchor—with alarming sedative symptoms, requiring active medical treatment. Enough of the liquid was secured to prove that it was flavored with the artificial pine apple essence.

When these essences first came into use, confectionery flavored with them was exceedingly popular; but it was not long before it became so evident that indulgence in such confectionery was attended with evil results, that caused the public to seek in this way a chemically flavored substance under another name.

As regards the use of these artificial fruit essences, it is an undoubted fact that they are very extensively employed everywhere, for flavoring soda-ades, confectionery of various kinds and syrups for soda water. They are also used in the manufacture of fermented wine and other alcoholic liquors. They are found to be less adapted to less than to the other articles mentioned, and are probably used in them to a very limited extent, and not at all by confectioners of any repute.

Although the use of the artificial essences in soda syrups is common enough, as a general thing the druggists and apothecaries do not use them to a great extent. Those of the best repute probably do not use them at all. They all agree in using citric or tartaric acid in place of lemon juice, the discovery of the difficulty in keeping pure lemon syrup for any length of time. Both citric and tartaric acids, however, are true fruit acids, the former coming from the juice of the lemon and the latter from cream of tartar, which is a deposit from wine. If used in the proper amount, lemonade and these acids can be distributed as occasional summer beverage. Except in one or two instances, the lemon syrup was still further approximated to the genuine article by the addition of oil of lemon. Without exception the oils of wintergreen and sassafras were added to the sarsaparilla syrup to supplement the flavorless preparation that is the case. Oil of anise is said to be sometimes used in addition to the two oils mentioned. In one instance, there was no sarsaparilla whatever in the syrup bearing that name, which was simply molasses and water flavored as usual. Probably the greater part of the so-called sarsaparilla syrup dispensed with medicine is of this character. The public need never, if they object to the use of artificial essences, as it is quite innocent of the famous root. It is the "foundation" in just these localities that are visited by the class of persons who periodically think that their blood is "out of order," and who select sarsaparilla syrup with the object of purifying it, drinking the beverage with the most undoubting faith in its virtues. It may be mentioned that, where the essences are used in the syrup, a small portion of either citric or tartaric acid is used to give a slightly tart taste. Where, also, the syrup is to represent the flavor of any of the red fruits, as the strawberry, for instance, cochineal coloring must be added. This is generally made of cochineal. The sarsaparilla syrup, also, generally receives a little coloring, except where the essence is used, and the coloring substance is caramel.

Mr. Greeley's Relations to Science.

Mr. Greeley made the most of his opportunities of self-education. He read widely in critical literature, and attained a mastership of his own language which put few of the largest opportunities of culture have equalled. It has been remarked, and truly, many, to lament that Mr. Greeley was without the advantages of a regular collegiate course of study. But he was never much troubled by the indifference. He saw too much of the influence of our colleges in turning out waste products for our scientific faculty, and capacities unadapted to times, to regret very deeply that he had not been exposed to the same peril. This has been often attributed to the ignorance of the self-made man, but, we think, very erroneously for Mr. Greeley did have his profound regrets at his own mental shortcomings and defective culture. He deposed the circumstances of his early life, which gave him no chance to acquire the rudiments of science. We have often heard him express deep and painful regret that there was no one to guide his childhood in the direction of observing and studying the familiar phenomena of Nature. He keenly felt that he could had been made less enjoyable to himself and less valuable to the public for want of the early cultivation of the observing powers by natural objects, as the great defect of our common education. He knew nothing of science, but he never despised it, as is too frequent, with the devotes of literature and politics, who are generally ignorant of it; and he was also free, though very much influenced by educational system, because of its culpable neglect of a lenific studies. He was emphatic in insisting that the study of natural things should be commenced in childhood, so as to maintain a place in after development, for he saw how difficult it is, when the mind becomes engrossed with other kinds of study, to give proper attention to the study of science. Mr. Greeley's love of Nature was a passion and not a mere feeling, and his interest in rural affairs was very far from being an affection. All who are familiar with the course of the Tribune in the early days of agitement or the prominence given to science in its columns can readily understand the large space and features of Lardner and Agassiz, and the fullness and ability of its treatment of scientific agriculture. Had it not been for the all-disturbing influence of the great slavery convulsion which distracted the country for twenty years, the early policy of the *Tribune* would undoubtedly have been followed out in a much better way, and with the most salutary public results. If Mr. Greeley did not possess scientific acquirements, he therefore unable to assist in its direct development, he, nevertheless, appreciated the noble part it is to play in the world's advance, and the great service a press can render in promoting it; and, in the card announcing the transfer of the editorial control of the *Tribune*, he stated that this would be among the great objects to which he proposed to dedicate the remainder of his life.—*Popular Science Monthly for January.*

Gambling in Siam.

The *Revue Maritime et Coloniale* contains an amusing series of papers by Lieut. Brossard de Corbigny, of the French Navy, entitled "De Saigon a Bangkok," from which we learn that gambling is carried on to a fearful extent in the Kingdom of Siam, and that the royal revenues are largely augmented by profit from the licensed gaming-houses established in every part of the country. One of the favorite games consists in guessing the number of coins shoved at random by the croupier under a cup; the spectators is also in vogue, and lastly there are lotteries, which are drawn daily. All this kind of business is in hands of cunning Chinese, peculiary expert in exciting the captices or chance. When the gambler has lost his all, suicide never occurs to him, as in Europe; but he will steal, or, as a last resource, sell himself to the first comer who is willing to pay his debts, and clothe and feed him in return for some insignificant service. But, on the other hand, a man who has once sold himself can never hope to regain his liberty, for he cannot earn a farthing by any honest way. If he kills his master, he may try to find another, disposed to pay the old one the amount of his debt; but this happens very seldom since the purchaser is generally sure to find in the circumstances. Moreover, before a man gives himself away in this manner, he tries his luck to the last, so long as he possesses a rag to cover his body. One of their relates the following characteristic anecdote: An Annamite, named Bi Saigon, who was in the habit of losing to meet an old friend of his, B, at Prom-Penh, is persuaded by him to visit a gambling house. They go and try their luck. A few rounds of fortune come to man, while B loses all he has about him. To retrieve his fortune, he borrows A's purse but soon loses all he contains. A "Well," says A, "this is all over now; let us be off." "Wait a bit," replies the other; "I'll try another place; the chopstick has, the stroke of luck, and will give me credit." So he enters upon a palaver with that functionary, who at once writes a few words on a bit of paper, and hands it B again. He then plays, but loses and quits the place with his friend. "What was your agreement with the functionary?" asked A. "You'll know to-morrow," replies B dryly. And, indeed, on the following morning two stout Chinese call at A's house, bind him hand and foot, and carry him off, in spite of his cries and efforts to regain his liberty. His good friend B had sold him to the croupier, and he will stay a few months later he could regain his liberty through the influence of a French resident at Saigon.

Light and the Complexion.

The action of light on the human skin is manifest. It browns and tans the teguments, by calling out the production of the coloring matter of the rete mucosum. The parts of the body usually bare, as the skin of the face and hands, are darker than others. In the same region, country-people are more tanned than town residents. In latitudes not far apart, the inhabitants of the temperate country vary in complexion in a measure perceptibly related to the intensity of solar light. In Europe three varieties of color in the skin are distinctly marked; olive-brown, with black hair, beard and eyes; ruddy-brown, with flaxen and bluish eyes; blond, with fair, light beard and sky-blue eyes. White skins show more readily alterations occasioned by light and heat; but, though less striking facts of variation in color are observable in others. The Scytho-Arabic race has but its representatives in Europe and Central Asia, while the remainder belong to the Indian race, contending to show the gradual effect of climate by deepening brown complexions. The Himalayan Hindoos are almost white; those of the Deccan, of Coromandel, Malabar, and Ceylon, are darker than some Negro tribes. The Arabs, obey and almost fair in Armenia and Syria, are peep brown in Yemen and Mocha. The Egyptians, as to this condition, are between the people of the Nile up-stream toward its source, present an ascending chromatic scale, from white to black, and the same is true of the Ethiopians on the southern side of Mount Atlas, who are only light-olive, while their brethren in the interior of Africa are black. The ancient monuments of Egypt show us a fact equally significant. The men are always depicted red, the women, kept out of the sun, and the negro, while the woman, kept shut up, have a pale-yellow complexion. Barrow asserts that the Manchoo Tartars have grown whiter during their abode in China. Remusat, Pallas, and Gutzlaf, speak of the chinese women as remarkable for a fairness of complexion. The Jewesses of Cairo or Syria, always hidden under veils or their houses, have a pale, delicate, dead color. In the yellow races of the Malayan Sound and the Maldives, the women, always covered up, are pale like wax. We know, too, that the Esquimaux bleach during their long winter. These phenomena, no doubt, are the results of several influences acting at once, and light does not play the sole part in them. Heat and other conditions of the medium probably have a share in these operations of color. Still, the peculiar and powerful effect of luminous radiation as a part of them is beyond dispute.—*"Light and Life," in Popular Science Monthly for January.*

FAIR EXCHANGE NO ROBBERY.

A Romance of England, Petroleum Center and South America—An Exchange of Wives and Husbands.

[From the St. Louis Republican.]

There is a little romance going the rounds about Richard Farquahar Dingle and his wife Phœbe, and Robert Moore and his wife Mary. The account of the strange fortune that happened these couples is so circumstantial that it must be in the main true. All the parties were English and were newly married as above in England, before they came to the new world to court the goddess fortune. Dick Dingle and his wife were both blondes, and Bob Moore and his were brunets, and both women were beauties of their respective types, and all were young and inventurous. The two couples didn't come over in the same ship, but they came about the same time, and they did not know each other. Dick Dingle and his pretty wife went to Petroleum Center, Pa., with a capital of $10,000, which was soon sunk in oil wells—all but $400. Dick divided this sum with choose and started out alone for the Argentine Republic to retrieve his lost fortune and make another. He struck a good streak of mining luck, and cleared $9,000 in the first two years, which he sent to Phœbe, and which she duly received. This reconciled her to her husband's absence for the time, but she heard from him no more for some years, and she began to regard him as dead. The fact is he was living a wild sort of life in South America and had almost forgotten his blonde wife, though he carried her picture.

Bob Moore and his brunette wife had also a comfortable capital when they arrived in this country, and lost some of it in unfortunate speculations. Bob left Mary in Rochester, N. Y., and went to South America full of golden visions. He promised to write to his wife every week, but never did, and was not lucky in the Argentine country. Finally Dick Dingle and Bob Moore met, and both were vagabonds—in a single day's time without money or friends. They joined their fortunes, and told each other the story of their lives. There was a remarkable parallel between them. They both had pictures of their wives, and strange to say, each went into raptures over the other's picture. Both were broke and poor. In a mad freak vagabond Dick and vagabond Bob exchanged the pictures of their wives, and then independently of each other they wrote letters to their wives, which the picture was presented to them afterwards. They were fast friends, and accumulated some money, and began to grow better. It was some years—several years since Dick Dingle had written to his wife, and one day he felt so full of repentance that he wrote a long closing $1,000, and asking her to join him in South America as soon as possible. In the meantime she had removed from Petroleum Center to Pittsburgh, and the letter and money found her after a long delay.

As Dick had waited the proper time, and heard nothing from his wife, he began to feel uneasy, and she duly received to return to the United States to hunt her up. He started from Panama on the Eagle steamer George Watts for the United States on Friday, the 7th day of June last, while his wife sailed from New York for the Argentine Republic, the next day, Saturday, June 8. Dick went to Petroleum Center, thence to Philadelphia, but could not find his wife or hear anything of her. He then went to New York, resolved to take the next packet for South America to join Bob Moore, but something occurred to prevent the voyage. He got on a little bit of a spree in New York and happened to stumble into a store on Broadway to buy some trifling article. There behind the counter he saw a handsome and brunette whose face looked charmingly familiar. He was not long in making it was she, and he was not long carried proved it. The acquaintance ripened. Mary had sought and obtained a divorce from Bob Moore for desertion, and was free, and Dick was still young. Dick Dingle told the story of his wife's disappearance, and the couple reasoned that she must be dead, so those two got married, and are now living happily in Brooklyn.

Poor Dick Dingle plowed the deep to join her recreant but repentant husband, in the Argentine Republic. She was doomed to disappointment, for she found Bob Moore, and Bob showed her the picture which he had received from the hands of Dick Dingle himself, but he did not tell her the whole story. In fact it is uncertain what Bob did say to the beautiful woman he had come so far to find. He had said and failed, but it is quite certain that those two got married in a very short time, and now live in good style in Cordova City, Argentine Republic. A real blonde is quite a variety down here, and she makes a sensation when she rides out every evening on a beautiful palfrey. It is, perhaps, just as well as it has fallen out. These two souls are now so far apart ever to interfere with each other's happiness, and are much better satisfied as they are than as they were.

HOW ZINC IS MADE.

The Zinc Works at Bethlehem, Pa—An Interesting Description of the Processes in Use There.

A correspondent of the New York *Times* has been visiting the old Moravian settlement of Bethlehem, and gives the following account of one of the important industrial establishments there: The works of the Lehigh Zinc Company, which lie between the rolling-mill and the bridge, are not only very extensive, but most interesting. Two processes are carried on in the works—the manufacture of oxide of zinc, and the manufacture of metallic zinc for rolling into sheet zinc, &c. Either process is very fascinating. The making of metallic zinc—or spelter, as it is termed in the markets—is one of those wonders of the chemical world which are astonishing and so fascinating to witness. The three kinds of zinc ore—sulphurate, carbonate, and silicate of zinc—are found in the company's mines. The first two first the sulphur and carbonic acid can be expelled by roasting the ore; the silex, however, cannot be got rid of. When the ore is ready for the furnaces then the zinc in it is composed of oxide of zinc, and oxide of zinc combined with silex. The ore is then mixed with thirty-three per cent. of crushed coal and placed in clay retorts, which hold twenty-seven pounds each. Layers of the mixed coal and ore, the retorts are placed in layers—fifty-six in a furnace, the face of which is sealed up with fire-clay, the cylinders of the retorts being cemented to conical-shaped tubes of baked fire-clay, which project about eighteen inches from the furnace, and act as condensers. The firing up is then carried on, till the heat of the furnace is 1,800 W.—the vaporizing point of zinc. The reduction of the zinc in the ore into metallic zinc vapor is done by means of the carbon and carbonic oxide gas depriving the oxide of zinc of its oxygen, and liberating metallic zinc as a vapor. This vapor is carried forward by the gases which are formed by the reduction of the oxide of zinc into the conical tube condensers, which project outside the furnace, where the temperature of which is far below the vaporizing point of zinc attained in the retorts inside and sufficiently low to condense the vapor which has been set free. The condensing portion of the tubes is kept cool by means of the constant dropping of water upon them. The reduction of the zinc ore is carried on in large ladles, from which the zinc is poured into iron moids and cast into slabs of thirty pound weight. The gaseous flame in which issue in great force from the orifices of the condensers are intensely brilliant and of the colors of the rainbow—the brightest yellows, reds, violets, and green. As there are sixteen stacks of furnaces, each having fifty-six retorts, the quantity of zinc that can be made is easily imagined. The furnaces are charged twice in the twenty-four hours, each charging taking 1,500 pounds of ore and coal. This process is known as the Belgian process.

To make oxide of zinc, the carbonate and silicate zinc, beyond being crushed and mixed with thirty-three per cent. of coal, is put into large fire brick furnaces just as it comes from the mines. It is blown into the furnaces, and the oxygen in it oxidizes the metallic zinc vapor, for which it has a great affinity, as soon as it is liberated. The oxide of zinc is thus formed, and is propelled by air forced into the furnaces from a blast fan in white, floccolent particles, with which are associated coal-ashes and particles of other foreign matter. It is then driven by powerful blowers through a series of chambers connected by pipes; the majority of the oxide associated with the coal-ashes falls in the first tower, the less impure in the chambers and cooling-house, and the most fine and purest passes through pipes to which muslin bags are attached, and in which it is collected. The best is like white wheat flour, though very much lighter and of an impalpable powder. There are fifty-two of these brick furnaces in the works. They are charged every four hours, from 150 to 1,000 pounds making a charge. The pressure of air forced in is twenty-four pounds to every square foot of furnace.

While still hot, the slabs of metallic zinc are taken from the moulds and rolled into rough, thick plates, which are cut into two pieces. From time to time each of these pieces are placed in iron boxes in muffle heating furnaces, and are heated up to 500 degrees—enough to make water dance upon them in spherical globules before it evaporates. As soon as this heat has been attained the pieces of plates in iron cases and they are all rolled out together. In twenty-five minutes the plates, two of which are usually made a sub of ten by eighteen inches, are rolled out into sheets which, when trimmed, are seven by three feet. Of this importance of the work it is necessary to say more than that their capacity is nearly equal to the entire product of the Belgian metallic and oxide of zinc consumed in this country. The company makes annually 3,600 tons of metallic zinc, 4,000 casks of sheet zinc, and 3,000 tons of oxide of zinc.

The Brotherhood of Man.

We have already mentioned that President Grant's inaugural prophecy of the millenium, when all nations would be republican in government and dwell together in peace and harmony. Some of those to have awakened a singular feeling in certain quarters in Germany. Leading journals of that country consider it an insult to monarchy and call for an interruption of diplomatic relations with a power holding such views. But these journals are looked upon regarded as reflecting the views of Prince Bismarck, who, during the Franco-German war, was much hated, but he was himself inclined to sympathize with republicanism. Before his time Germany was merely a loosy connected confederation of States like the United States. He has made it a consolidated nation somewhat after the model of France. At present the Executive is hereditary. The German States occupy now precisely the same position toward the Imperial power that they did toward the old Confederation that existed at Washington.

In France There is following very much the same road, making the country republican in spirit perhaps, and in the essential principle, that is the creation of a republican constitution. In England the people have already solved the political problem. The telegraph informs us that the Republicans in Portugal are powerful and well organized. In Spain they are gaining ground. Even in Italy even the popular and liberal government of Victor Emanuel is at the mercy of the magnificent progress of republicanism. So here are cases enough to show that General Grant was uttering a great truth when he spoke of the ultimate universal triumph of republicanism. But in America, where its feeling has always existed and is firmly rooted in the whole body of the people, has never assumed the form of republican propagandism by force, as it once did in France. Our people and institutions have depended upon the power of reason, of moral suasion, of enlightened investigation, and the force of our example to work the great changes.

Now what is this change? It is not merely the transformation of Kings into Presidents. It is not the substitution of one form of government for another. It is the extinction of petty nationalities and local and individual ambitions. It is the moulding of all the powers of the world into one organization, in which creeds, languages, religions and institutions will not be oppressed or interfered with, but left free to develop for themselves. It is the realization of some better mode of settling international disputes. Diplomacy has failed miserably reduced to the mere nationalization of Germany and Italy. The dreaded power of the great Russian colossus has been relatively reduced by the rise of Germany uniting the Czar. The time seems to be coming when it may be really practicable to disband France and Europe by the organization of "the United States of Europe."

Beauty of Form Dependent on Sunlight.

The correspondence between perfection of forms and heightening of luminous intensity proves true in the human race as in others. Æsthetics, agreeing with ethnography, demonstrate that light tends to develop the different parts of the body in true and harmonious proportion, and that the ideal of observer, says, speaking of the Chaymas: "The men and women have very muscular bodies, but plump, and rounded forms. It is needless to add that I have never seen a single one with any natural deformity. I will say the same of the Otomacs of Carlos, Muycas, Mexican and Peruvian Indians, who we have observed during five years. These bodily deformities are extremely rare in certain races of men, especially among people who have a deep colored skin." No doubt there is great difficulty in conceiving how light can, model—can exert a plastic power. Yet, reflecting on its function of the outer tegument, and its general influence over the functions, we may assign it the part of distributing the vital movement orderly and harmoniously throughout the whole of the organs. Men who live naked are in a perpetual bath of light. None of the parts of their bodies are withdrawn from the vivifying action of solar radiation. Thence follows an equilibrium which secures regularity in the functions of nutrition and growth.—*"Light and Life," in Popular Science Monthly for January.*

A curious story has just cropped up in Cassel, Germany, touching a bet made between two officers there. One of the gentlemen, who was a Count and Adjutant, laid odds on the proposition that a man of rank and title could, without any knowledge, marry a rich heiress. He proposed a bet, indeed, that within eight days he could get himself engaged to a certain Fraulein Hasenclever, daughter of a wealthy manufacturing democrat. The bet was accepted. The Count set to work to win the heart of a man who had been the proprietor of a gambling-house, and she was said to have a million as her dowry. The Count set to work to win her affections and succeeded. An engagement in fact, many is a solemn affair and is always published in the newspapers. However, as soon as the engagement had arrived at the stage of publication, the Count then wrote to the girl to say that, on account of his father having been a gambler, it was impossible for him to marry her. The engagement was published and the final results it was thought, of this humorous affair, were a large quantity of champagne and a broken heart. But the Emperor William heard of the little romance and did not like the looks of it at all. Probably before the large quantity of champagne had been drunk both officers in question found themselves under arrest. At present, according to the commands of the Emperor, they await their trial by court-martial; and it is highly probable that they may find serious cause to repent of having engaged in that merry jest.

DRY GOODS.

Tuesday, April 8,
GRAND OPENING
OF
New Spring Goods,
AT
ERWIN'S.

Some Special Bargains!
AT 20 CENTS,
ONE CASE CRAMMED STRIPES,
In Blue and White, Green and White, and Black and White, worth 25 cents.
AT 20 CENTS,
One Case Japanese Silk Style Poplins,
Worth 25 cents by the case.
AT 40 CENTS,
One Case New Shades of Mignonette Coloring.
6-4 BALEGO CLOTH,
Very Good Quality, worth 50 cents.
AT 50 CENTS,
One Case New Shades and Colorings,
6-4 PURE MOHAIRS,
Beautiful Goods, worth 65 cents.
AT 31 CENTS,
ONE CASE BROCADE JAP SILKS,
In all the New Mignonette Colorings, regular price, 50c.
AT 37 CENTS,
One Case Gray and Brown Mixed
PURE MOHAIR GLACE POPLINS,
Elegant Goods for Traveling Suits, worth 60 cents.
AT $1 00,
An Elegant Assortment of
GRAY AND BLACK STRIPED SILKS,
Good Quality, usually sold at $1 37½.
BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS,
At $1 00, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75 and $2 00,
extra good value for the money.

New Goods Opening Every Day.

A. W. Erwin & Co.,
172 and 174
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

BULLETIN FOR THIS WEEK
WE ARE NOW READY WITH OUR IMMENSE STOCK OF
SPRING GOODS,
GIMPS, LACES, FLOUNCING, FURNISHING GOODS.
In every department we are offering SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS IN NEW AND CHOICE GOODS.
LACE DEPARTMENT.
VAL. LACES, THREAD LACES, POINT LACES, POINT APPLIQUE LACES, CLUNY LACES, &c.
HAMBURG DEPARTMENT—
HAMBURG FLOU

SUPPLEMENT.

SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1873.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Something About the World of Science—The Smithsonian Institution—How it was Founded—Its Object—The Organization as at the Incorporation—A Fine Specimen of Mobile Architecture—Description of the Building when Building—What the Institution has Done—How the Scientific Societies of the New and Old World Exchange their Productions—The National Museum—A Grand Exhibition of the Relics of Exploring Expeditions—A Monument to Bowaling, the Eminent Landscape Gardner.

[The following letter from our Washington correspondent appeared in the first edition of the Commercial a few days since, but owing to the great pressure on our columns was not printed in the second edition. It is of sufficient interest and importance to send out to all our readers.—ED. COM.]

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C. April 24, 1873.

The Smithsonian Institution, though familiar to the scientific men of every civilized country on the globe, is little understood and appreciated at home, save by those directly interested in its operations. Recently a great deal has been said in Congress, or upon the floor, which would seem to indicate that the Regents had been faithless to their trust. A sketch of this institution, famous among the learned of our own and foreign countries, while it will enable the people to form some idea of the value of its original research will also show that the permanent funds of the bequest instead of having been squandered have really increased more than one hundred thousand dollars, independent of the annual current expenses and cost of scientific investigations and the expenditure of nearly a half a million on a building. The original fund which led to the foundation of the Smithsonian Institution was the bequest of James Smithson, of England, amounting to $515,-169. The founder, as stated in his will, belonged to one of the best families of England. He was the son of Hugh, first Duke of Northumberland, and Elizabeth, heiress of Hungerfords of Audley and niece of Charles the Proud, Duke of Somerset. He was a native of London, was educated at Oxford and took an honorary degree there in 1786. At the university he was known as James Lewis Macie, and a few years after leaving took that of Smithson, the family name of the Northumberlands. He also was highly spoken of on the Continent of Europe, where he died at Genoa in 1826. He was prominently known to the scientific world as a skilful chemist, mineralogist and geologist, on each of which subjects he contributed valuable papers. He was never married and hence devoted his entire life to the cultivation of his taste for knowledge. He held a high appreciation of the value of elementary education, and claimed that though in his veins coursed the best blood of England his name would outlive that of his ancestors. What he inherited titles and honors only. It is stated that at one time he contemplated leaving his fortune to the Royal Society of London, but owing to a disagreement vested it in his nephew for life, after which in the words of the will of the donor, "to found at Washington, under the name of the Smithsonian Institution, an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." The government of the United States having accepted the bequest, in 1838, Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania, who had been Minister of the United States at the court of King George IV., from 1817 to 1825, was designated Commissioner to receive the money. He directed the prosecution of the claims in the English courts, and remained until the money was secured. Having obtained the available amount of the bequest in gold he left for London to receive the coin, re-signs and deposited it in the mint at Philadelphia, where it was to remain in custody of the mint authorities until in the terms of the bequest the money was securely invested until it was determined what disposition should be made of the fund. As soon as the whole of the property was realized in 1838.

A long controversy now ensued as to the true interpretation of the will. At length a settlement was effected between the scientific and the government or popular party. A portion of the bequest was to be securely invested to await future developments, and of the remainder part was to go to the formation of a library, museum and gallery of art required by the act, and the other in the active operations advocated by the men of science. The savings already on hand were to be applied to the erection of a building. The amounts were to be examined by the Regents. The first party the government party was in the ascendancy, and large sums were squandered on the building and local objects, at palpable variance with the spirit and terms of the will. Experience soon demonstrated the folly and the scientific men of the country engaged the help, and the wisest counsels prevailed. The institution to-day occupies a degree of prominence and consideration not exceeded, indeed not equalled in the way by any in the world. The leading person in originating and shaping the new policy was unquestionably the Secretary, Professor Joseph Henry.

The edifice which was to be "a suitable one constructed with a plain and durable material, and the predominating influence of the government party was in some respects quite the contrary. The present erratic architectural display of the Norman style with buttresses, turrets and towers took the family of the party in power. External attractions rather than interior convenience were committed. So much of the funds was expended on the ornamental and artificial finishes of the exterior that the whole interior was put up in wood, lath and plaster. Fortunately for the future security and durability of the building this flimsy wood work gave way and was replaced with fire-proof materials though at a greatly increased cost. The first which took place in wood was destroyed in 1865, and though much valuable property was lost the edifice itself, built in iron and slate roof which made the building fire-proof throughout. By this time the government party had realized the grand wisdom of their acts. The Institution, nevertheless, had the burden of all expensive building. Recently, however, the appropriations for the maintenance of the collections of the National Museum, and the appropriations of the government because to the expenses of the preservation of the building, have greatly lightened the load thus unnecessarily put upon the Institution. Whatever errors of judgment may have been committed in the choice of the style of building for the use of the Institution, there is without question the most attractive design to be found at the National Capitol. Taken in connection with the immense piles of granite and marble and massive architecture employed in the buildings of the government, and the characteristic and airy style of the Smithsonian is a charming relief.

The Smithsonian Institution was legally constituted by act of Congress, dated August 10, 1846, providing that the President and Vice President of the United States, the Secretaries of State, Treasury, War and Navy, the Postmaster and Attorney Generals, the Chief Justice, Commissioner of Patents and the Mayor of the city of Washington, ex officio for term of their respective offices, and such other persons as they must elect as honorary members, shall constitute an establishment by the name of the "Smithsonian Institution for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." The Board of Regents was also created to be composed of the Vice President of the United States and Mayor of Washington during the term of their official life, and three members of each of the three branches of Congress, and six other persons, as follows: Two members of the National Institute, in the city of Washington, and residents there; and four citizens of each of the States, two of them to be from the same State. The Board of Regents was charged with conducting the business of the Institution, and to report annually to Congress. The direct management of the Institution was entrusted to a Secretary, elected by the Regents.

Under this act, also, the amount received from Smithson, was deposited in the United States Treasury, to bear six per cent. interest, and by the close of 1836. The interest accrued up to July 1, 1847, which would amount to $242,100, was to be devoted to the erection of a suitable building. The interest accruing on the original fund subsequently, was to be annually added to the fund for perpetuation, maintenance and support of the Institution. The Regents were authorized to select a site out of the public grounds in Washington, "between the Patent Office and Seventh street," provided no certain approval. Moneys received by the institution were to be deposited with the original fund; all objects of art, natural history, plants, &c., belonging to the United States, in Washington, were also to be sent to the Institution, as were also the minerals and books of the United States, in the Department of State; for the formation of a library $25,000 was to be annually appropriated from the income, a copy of every book copyrighted in the United States was to be sent to the library, and Congress reserved the right to amend and alter the act. There were also some provisions for the superintendence of the institution and custody of the property.

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In accordance with the requirement of the act of 1846 the Regents took into consideration the question of a site. A portion of the Patent office square was set apart by the act. That square was examined and plans submitted by Walter, of Philadelphia, and Renwick, of New York, which received the attention of the Regents. One was of the mobile age decorated castle, and the other, the Norman style, which was chosen. The style of architecture, chronologically, belongs to the end of the twelfth century, though in the main resembled at the time of emerging into the Gothic. It is the first unecclesiastical structure of that style ever built in this country. The main building comprises symmetry with the best examples of the styles, variously called the Norman, the Lombard, the Romanesque, the Rhenish, the Byzantine, semi-circular arch utilized in most throughout in doors, windows and other openings. The windows are without elaborately traceried heads. The weather mouldings consist of cotted courses with bold projections. It has four towers of various sizes and forms. The main entrance from the north, sheltered by a carriage porch, is between two towers of beautifully symmetrical proportions and of the same height. The general design consists of a main center building and two stories high and two wings of a single story connected by intervening towers, and a projecting cloister on the north with open arcade screen. In the center of the northern side of the main building are two towers, the higher one 150 feet. On the south front is a single massive tower 100 feet square, height of the three, and 37 feet high. On the southeast corner is a double campanile 12 feet square and 57 feet high. On the top of the latter, on the corner is an octagonal tower finished with open work in the upper portions. At the northwest and northeast corners are two smaller towers. There are nine towers in all, including the small ones at each wing.

The extreme length of the building from east to west including the porch of the centre is 447 feet. The breadth of the centre of the main building and towers including carriage porch is 205 feet, and of the wings 70 feet and 100 feet. The height to the top of the battlement. The west wing inclusive of its propelling apex is 80 by 97 feet and 38 feet high. The corresponding range on the east wing is 80 by 97 feet. The main building is 80 by 87 feet and to the top of the corner towers 100 feet high.

The material used is a variety of freestone found in the new red sandstone formation about 40 miles from Washington, on the line of the Potomac river. It is the same, though a finer quality of sandstone as used in the construction of the private church of New York city. The building is constructed, however, of the best material and workmanship. The foundation walls vary from 12 to 5 feet at the base to 5 feet at the top. The cellar walls are 9 feet high, and above the water table are 3½ feet for the first story and 3 feet for the second, exclusive of battlements, cornice courses and other exterior projections, and exclusive of the interior lining of brick. The walls of the wings are 3 feet thick. Ground arches are turned under the entire central, the campanile and octagonal towers and towers of the west wing. The copings, cornices, battlements, window jambs, mullions, sills and all stone work is used by iron clamps loaded. The face of the building is rubbed in order, laid in courses up to fifteen inches in height and with an average bed of nine inches. The whole of the centre building is fireproof, and the two wings and ranges practically so. The no fir are of slate laid on iron.

The interior arrangement of the building is well adapted to the uses of the Institution.

The construction of the building was laid Wat L. Smith, Fraunhofer Park and the Cabinet and a large number of citizens and strangers were present. The ceremony of laying the corner stone was conducted by the members of Masons, the Grand Master of Masons, Hon. Alexander Gardner, officiating. The apron presented by the Grand Lodge of Washington, George Washington Lodge No. 9. The grand emperor was then presented with the implements of office, and corner-stone of the Capitol of the United States, which was laid by him the first George H. Dallas, of Pennsylvania. In 1849, the east wing and the adjoining or connecting range were finished, and it was then pronounced that the entire building should be completed by March 10, 1852. The structure as it now stands was not entirely completed until ten years later, or about 1856, and at a cost of $450,000.

The first one of the main hall on the ground floor was for an exhibition given by the Pennsylvania Institute of Washington, in 1856. The next year the building was permanently occupied for the transfer to it of the government collections in the Patent Office, as provided by the act of organization. On the 24th of January, 1858, the Smithsonian suffered a great calamity in the destruction of all the flammable material in the upper portion of the main building and towers by fire. The loss was total. The walls alone, in many instances, which could not be replaced, and the most valuable of the library, scientific and miscellaneous collections, record books and correspondence, the Secretary's office, apparatus, personal effects of Professor Henry, and the valuable and rare collections of Smithsonian reports on hand for distribution, and the wood cuts of the same. The fire originated in the first floor of the south tower, and spread to the north tower. The roof of the building was then of wood, tarred and gravelled. The interior was put up in wood, lath and plaster. Fortunately for the future security and durability of the building this flimsy wood work gave way and was replaced with fire-proof materials though at a greatly increased cost. The first which took place in wood was destroyed in 1865, and though much valuable property was lost the edifice itself, built in iron and slate roof which made the building fire-proof throughout. By this time the government party had realized the grand wisdom of their acts. The Institution, nevertheless, had the burden of all expensive building. Recently, however, the appropriations for the maintenance of the collections of the National Museum, and the appropriations of the government because to the expenses of the preservation of the building, have greatly lightened the load thus unnecessarily put upon the Institution. Whatever errors of judgment may have been committed in the choice of the style of building for the use of the Institution, there is without question the most attractive design to be found at the National Capitol. Taken in connection with the immense piles of granite and marble and massive architecture employed in the buildings of the government, and the characteristic and airy style of the Smithsonian is a charming relief.

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